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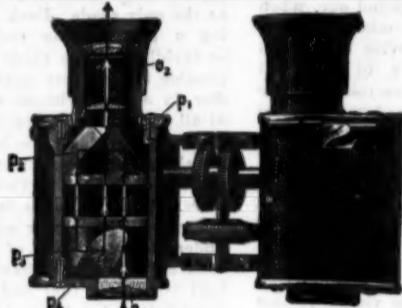
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IN THE RETROSPECT.

One of the most cruel deprivations to which troops in Cuba were compelled to submit was in the loss of their mail matter. Shut off from communication with home, and those loving interchanges which give to life such joys as it brings, they were left a prey to a melancholy that was in itself a powerful factor in the promotion of disease. Our correspondent at the front, who is an old officer of the Army and has the soldier's keen sympathy for comrades in distress, traveled thirteen miles to see if he could not arrange some plan for conveying the mail matter from Siboney to the camps. He succeeded in procuring transportation for it, when his plans were interfered with by Miss Clara Barton, who bore such credentials from President McKinley that General Shafter, on the strength of them, had given her authority to take transportation whenever she found it and without regard to the rights or convenience of any one else. And yet a wounded Captain of the Regular Army who lay within 100 feet of the quarters of "Queen Clara," as she is called, and sent her word that he had nothing to eat for thirty hours, could not get so much as a sandwich to stay his empty stomach.

We believe that the Surgeon General was quite right in objecting to the Red Cross and its interference with the routine of Army administration, and Army transportation. The rule he lays down is a sound one, when he declares that the Red Cross or any other organization offering voluntary aid should provide their own transportation. The sentiment in favor of the Red Cross appears to be due in part to stories told by those who could not distinguish between the Army medical men wearing the Red Cross badge and the obtrusive and sometimes hysterical young people who were more zealous than efficient.

Whatever mitigation there may have been of suffering in individual instances offered no sufficient compensation for the mischief occasioned by the presence within Army lines of a class of people who sought to exercise a quasi military authority without being subject to military control. Our Army is too often made the victim to this sort of interference, and would be far better off if left to work out its own salvation after its own methods. Philanthropic humbug was to a large extent responsible for our interference with the affairs of Cuba and if it could have had its way it would have made shipwreck of our military operations. The results of the war have precipitated upon us grave problems of administration which can only be solved by plain common sense, and this can have no foundation except in the recognition of facts. Now that the war is over it is time for plain speaking, and we shall be obliged to those who will help us to ascertain the truth. We shall not hesitate to speak plainly when we are sure that we are right. The fact that our Government collected postage for the transportation of mail matter to its soldiers longing for news from home, carried it to within a few miles of its destination and left it to be destroyed by rain or fire, as reported, is an illustration of the methods that have prevailed in this war. Outside interference with the Army by politicians and philanthropists is largely responsible for the result.

In the beginning we started out well, as a reference to the early appointments will show. Then the Senate discovered that Army appointments were within their reach and their friends and relatives had to be provided for. Additional officers with Army experience were required to meet an immediate emergency and they could have been procured, as they were in the Navy under like circumstances, by detailing retired officers to duty, but Congress would not pass the bill providing for the necessary amendment to the law. Extra clerks were wanted in the War Department and men experienced in Army methods could have been obtained by details from the Army or otherwise, but the great place hunter and his influential friends must be placated and our war office was filled with novices whose ignorance of Army ways hindered instead of advancing business. Thus it has been all the way through, and our men in the field have paid the penalty in agonies of endurance which might have been spared in a measure.

The Navy has been less subject to personal and political influence, and its routine has been not so much interfered with. In the name of humanity; in the interests of public honor and public efficiency, we demand for both Navy and Army that they be protected from outside interference by those who have no just conception of the work given to them to do. They have a right to demand this protection from those who represent them at Washington, and any man in a position to influence the result who fails to do his utmost to protect our military services from the demoralizing influence of the politician and the place seeker; from the control of personal and partisan influences, is false to his duty. He should do his best; he can do no more. Our staff corps, which were insufficiently equipped with officers trained for the duties imposed upon them, were depleted by the transfer of some of their brightest and best men to line duties and then recruited by young men, fresh from civil life, who were without experience, whatever may have been their natural abilities.

When we have sufficiently hugged ourselves for what we have accomplished it will be well to consider whether the methods by which we accomplished it were the best, and whether they are such as to promise the wisest possible solution of the difficult problem before us. We must have a Navy and an Army, or else we must set aside our dreams of imperial progress. To make the Army and Navy efficient and economical and to secure for them the respect now entertained for them by the country it is necessary that we should maintain the high traditions of the service and save them from the threat-

ened influx of alien ideas and alien methods. The Army is in chief danger, for not even the son of a Congressman is so far misled as to believe that he can accomplish what Dewey, Sampson, Schley and their confederates did with a lifetime of painful training and self-sacrifice. But any man who has influence enough to get an appointment thinks that he can command troops, or at least learn by instinct the complex methods of equipping and supplying an Army. The Volunteer forces furnish much excellent material for officers, but they should be selected because of merit and their adaptability to Army life and not because they have a "pull."

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The recent published statements concerning the privations our troops were compelled to suffer in Cuba appear to show pretty conclusively that there were stores enough, and the Medical Department that there were Surgeons and medicine enough, but that they were not got to the front, or the hospitals. Q. M. Gen. Ludington explains that the means of land transportation in Santiago were very deficient. The roads, he said, when the Army arrived and for some time afterward were very bad. Wagons were supplied by the Quartermaster's Department in abundance, but it was impossible to draw them over the rough trails, which served as the only roads. Pack mules only could be used during a part of the time, and the Army advanced so rapidly and the roads were so poor that it was impossible to transport more than one ration for each soldier in a day, without carrying any medical supplies at all. We do not propose to enter into the carping of the daily press, as we look upon this subject only as a valuable means for correcting errors that may exist and improving the service. The difficulties at the front before Santiago were largely of the kind that have always existed in war and always will exist, especially under the conditions of a gallant and rapid advance such as we made at Santiago. The failure was to unload transports that had on them all our troops and wounded needed. There was only one lighter at Daiquiri. Seven others sank on the voyage there, and it was the loss of these that produced all the confusion, according to the reports from the Quartermaster's Department. Our correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, does not agree with them as to the roads, and he speaks with a thorough knowledge of his subject.

When the whole matter is sifted to a final conclusion it will probably be found that our present system of transporting troops by sea will have to be reorganized. Vessels in command of troops should be under absolute control, and this requires the presence on each vessel of a commissioned officer who understands the sea. The English, who have had large experience, solve the difficulty, as we have before said, by turning the control of troops moving by sea over to the Navy. The Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, Part I., 1893, provide as follows:

"1255. When Her Majesty's ships are required to convey troops otherwise than from ports in the United Kingdom, the senior naval officer at the port will decide what accommodation can be provided, and he will call upon the military authorities to furnish details of the numbers for whom conveyance is required, and of the quantity of baggage they are entitled to have conveyed at the public expense; and should the baggage be in excess of the quantity that can be conveniently stowed, the senior officer will inform the military authorities of the quantity that can be taken in order that a selection may be made by them of the baggage to be shipped."

"1251. The officer, naval or civilian, in charge of naval establishments on shore, under the control of the senior naval officer, will be the superintendent and transport officer, and in his absence, the senior naval officer will himself discharge these duties, and in respect thereto will communicate directly with and receive instructions from the Director of Transports. When there is no naval establishment, and one of Her Majesty's ships is not present, the military officer deputed by the General Officer Commanding to conduct transport duties will act as Superintending Transport Officer so far as appertains to Army transport service, and his regulations are to be compiled accordingly, though he will not necessarily be the channel for the transmission of all reports and documents to the Director of the Transports."

"1204. The following regulations are to be observed in respect to landing troops and stores:

"a. During peace.

"1. All troops with their baggage, regimental stores and horses, are to be shipped and to be landed by the Navy.

"2. All stores of the various ports, at home or abroad, to be lightered to and from the ships by the Army, which does all the work not provided for by the crew.

"b. During war, at the base of operations:

"1. The arrangements as to troops are to be the same as during peace.

"2. As regards stores—Boats, lighters and tugs must in part, and should if possible entirely, be provided and worked by the Navy.

"3. If the stores be taken from the beach, the work of landing and shipping should also devolve on the Navy up to the high water mark.

"Wharves and piers being maintained by the Army and in Army charge, the labor of landing the shipping alongside of them should devolve on the Army, the Navy being responsible for the slinging and storage of the craft (all work on board ship being naval), and the fullest assistance being given in hoisting by the military if troops be on board."

We have had little experience in transporting troops by sea; none since the Civil War. England has had more than all other nations combined, and it is reasonable to assume that she has found the best possible solution for the difficulties which are just beginning to perplex us.

It may be well in this connection to recall the story of the landing of the 12,000 men under General Scott through the surf and on the beach at Vera Cruz from eight transports, March 9, 1847. In his Memoirs Gen. Scott says: "Every detail, providing for all contingencies, had been discussed and arranged with my staff and published in orders. We anchored opposite to a point a little beyond the range of the guns of the city and the castle, when some 5,500 men instantly filled up the sixty-seven surf boats I had caused to be built for this special occasion—each holding from seventy to eighty men—besides a few cutters belonging to the larger war vessels. Commodore Conner also supplied steerers (officers) and sail-

ors as oarsmen." The boats pulled away for the shore, landed in the order prescribed about half-past five p. m. without the loss of a boat or a man. Another trip or two enabled the rowboats to put ashore the whole force, rather less than 12,000 men. As an article in the New Orleans "Bulletin," of March 27, 1847, well says: "The removal of a large body of troops from numerous transports with boats in an open sea—their subsequent disembarkation on the seaboard, on an enemy's coast, through a surf, with all their arms and accoutrements, without a single error or accident, requires great exertion, skill and sound judgment."

It is interesting to compare this experience at Vera Cruz with our experience fifty-one years later at Daiquiri and Siboney, and to ascertain the cause of our later misfortunes. Was there any lack of the "skill and sound judgment?" or were the conditions so different that "skill and sound judgment" were of no avail? In their official reports General Scott and the Secretary of War bestow high praise upon the Navy for their skillful landing of supplies and troops. Gen. Scott said: "To Commodore Conner, the officers and sailors of his squadron, the Army is indebted for great and unceasing assistance rendered. Their co-operation is the constant theme of our gratitude and admiration." Were the naval officers less ready to render similar service at Santiago, or were the Army authorities less willing to avail themselves of their services and to yield precedence to their superior knowledge of the sea and its conditions possessed by the Navy?

Senator Sewell summed up the whole situation in a recent interview with a "Herald" representative. He said: "The person who presumes that an army of 25,000 men can be expanded into one of 300,000 well-drilled and well-equipped men in a few days is not worth while paying attention to. The Army has been cheapskate and cut down for years on the idea that we would never have an outside war. At the commencement of this war we were denuded not alone of men, but also of material of all kinds, not even having enough cartridges to warrant the sending of our troops into the field. As to batteries of modern artillery, they were not in existence."

"Is no one to blame, Senator?" I asked, "for the conditions that have given rise to the criticisms spoken of a moment ago?"

"No—no individual," replied Senator Sewell. "In this whole matter there is no one person to blame. It is the organization, it is the cheeseparing of Congress, this keeping of the Army down to 25,000 men for years in a nation of 75,000,000 people."

"The Army was sent to Cuba under Shafter, and was immediately rushed on by that General into action. He knew, as a good many others knew, that by the delay of two or three weeks he would have his men decimated by fever; therefore he preferred to lose a few men in the contest of war rather than to have them succumb to the climate. I consider that his action deserves the highest praise."

REDUCTION OF OUR NAVAL FORCES.

The most powerful fleet of warships ever assembled under the American flag is about to be reduced gradually. Some ships will be retired from active service and disposition made of others purchased at enormous cost to the Government at the outbreak of hostilities, which, while valuable and useful for war purposes, are not considered necessary now as part of the permanent Naval establishment. The brilliant services of the Navy in the war, and the conspicuous victories won upon every occasion when the ships of the enemy and those of the United States confronted each other, have brought the Navy still closer to the people and increased the interest that for a number of years has been felt in this branch of the public service. The Nation has looked with admiration on the fine work of the battleships, cruisers, and the big fleet of auxiliaries, secured from the merchant service. The value of the latter for certain types of duty have marked them as essentially useful even in times of peace as a part of the regular Navy. Now that the war is practically over, and the great work of the Navy has been accomplished, the time has arrived when the Nation views with some concern the probable disposition of vessels that have proven so efficient in war time, although usually engaged in the carrying trade both under our own flag and that of foreign countries. Standing to-day far more powerful than the Navy developed during the Civil War, and comprising in its extent some of the most perfect specimens of naval architecture, a process of weeding out is about to begin by which within a few months the service's fighting strength on the seas will be seriously reduced.

Obviously there are among them many desirable craft that it will be well to retain. The expansion of the Navy for which the authorities are planning and the extension of its work and operations in other parts of the world, necessitate the provision of some types of vessels which we have not had before as a part of the regular fleet. Such ships as colliers, required for the Navy now, were unknown until the war threatened. Colliers, distilling ships, the repair ship Vulcan, the ambulance vessel Solace, than which there was no more appreciated vessel in the Navy; a large number of tugs, many of the yachts, probably the four swift cruisers, Dixie, Prairie, Yankee and Yosemite, are all expected to be continued as a permanent part of the Navy, being wanted by the leading officials of the Navy Department, as useful, efficient and necessary. The colliers, now that it becomes necessary to maintain a stronger Naval display on the Asiatic Station, will be required for coal transport and may be expected to save thou-

sands of dollars annually now paid for coal on foreign stations where prices are usually exorbitant. The repair ship will serve a useful purpose for temporary repairs to the fleet that may hereafter be maneuvering in the West Indies or engaged in evolutions off the South Drill Grounds. The Solace will be of great value for the purpose of keeping the sick bays of a fleet free, thus relieving squadrons of the depressing influences which a large number of sick on board ship always produces. The yachts are well adapted for light draft work in Cuba, up the Chinese rivers, on the South American Station, and their speed will make them effective dispatch boats with large fleets. All these ships therefore will serve some useful purpose in times of peace as well as war. The Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department all agree that many of these types should be retained in the Navy, and the board is under instructions no doubt to recommend what special vessels of certain classes are the most capable of efficient service to the Government. Millions of dollars have been paid for the present auxiliary fleet, and the vessels are now all owned by the Navy, except some few under charter. The prices they would bring in the open market will undoubtedly be less than their cost, and the Government's interest therefore is to retain every ship it may have possible use for, and sell only those that can be dispensed with to advantage.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CUBA.

(Delayed.)

Santiago, Cuba, July 20, 1898.

It is generally known that the 5th Army Corps was disembarked at Daiquiri and Siboney June 22 to 25, 1898. I have read censored press dispatches of the "masterly way of conducting the landing of the troops," but have failed to find any acknowledgment of the fact that the disembarkation was solely and successfully conducted by Middy and Jackie and their allies, the regimental and company commanders. It is true, orders for the troops to disembark were issued and the proper arrangements made by the naval commanders for carrying out the wishes of the corps commander, beyond which Middy and Jackie were "right in" in going from ship to ship, drumming passengers "for their strings of boats." They would dart up to a rolling ship's side and yell:

"Want to go ashore?"

"No orders yet."

And away they would scurry off to another ship, get loaded and pull for the shore, or until a Lieutenant's steam cutter threw them a line. The transport captains, anxious to be rid of their charges, added their boats and crews. The steam lighter Laura and a "float" towed from Tampa were also utilized. Fortunately the weather during the eight days' voyage (including the disembarkation) was exceedingly fine and excepting the high rolling seas everything was favorable to the landing on the rockbound coast; in fact, the sailors had landed the 5th Corps with the same go-aheaditiveness that made the fortified hills of San Juan a soldier's victory seven days later.

The troops were disembarked while the transports (with one or two exceptions) were from half to two miles off the shore, owing to the necessity for getting those with the animals as near shore as possible. The difficulties in swimming horses and mules were increased by the sea swells and beating surf. Several animals were carelessly allowed to swim out to sea and drown without any attempt to drive them to shore. I asked a man in charge of landing the animals why he did not have boats to turn the frightened animals to shore when they got headed seaward. He answered:

"Oh, hell, we've got all we can do to land those headed for shore."

Several officers' horses were drowned through neglect. The mule packers proved to be the only men capable of appreciating the value of animals; and of all the alleged "stevedores" hired, the packers were the only men capable of performing the work they were paid for.

The "packers" had their animals on shore ready for business June 23. The team mules were landed by the 24th, as were also the horses of the 2d U. S. Cavalry, and most of the officers' horses.

Commencing early on June 22, Maj. Jacobs, C. S., had enough "straight" rations landed at Daiquiri for all immediate demands, but as the troops landing at Daiquiri (excepting the mounted cavalry) had moved on with three days' rations, there appears no evident necessity for rushing supplies after them, "until we get the wagons on shore," remarked a Commissary officer.

The Quartermasters had a large amount of hay and grain landed June 22 for the use of the several hundred pack and team animals and cavalry horses. I mention this for the reason that on the night of June 26 Col. Dorst borrowed from Lieut. Parker a mess of oats for Gen. Wheeler's horse and Gen. Hawkins' aid came with same "compliments" noon 27th. In fact, it got out in front that "Parker's jackass battery has oats," and down to the move, July 1, staff officers presented General's compliments for a mess of oats.

"How is it Parker has grain and we cannot get any?" was the common query.

When Lieut. Parker, after three days' ineffectual efforts to have the corps commanders' orders obeyed, succeeded in landing his four Gatling guns from the Cherokee, he was informed that an Engineer officer had reported the road from Daiquiri to Siboney and towards Santiago "impassable for wheeled vehicles," and it can be said that the young Gatling gun enthusiast put the first wheels on the road to Santiago in defiance of the Engineer's prognostications.

The corps commander saw personally that Lieut. Parker's Gatling battery was fully equipped, two mules to each gun and two "auxiliary" mules. Those who have seen light batteries on the march will not ask, "How comes it that Parker had oats?" Doubtless the fact that the roads were reported "impassable for wheeled vehicles" is the foundation for the illus attending the 5th Corps, the lack of transportation accounting for them.

Experience might permit my also adding to lack of transportation, too many branches of service, as in one instance which I closely followed, as it came in direct conflict with the corps commander's orders. Lieut. Parker was directed by the corps commander to "land his Gatlings at once." This on the evening of June 22. To

comply with the order Lieut. Parker induced Capt. Garvin, of the Cherokee, to warp his ship against the iron pier, which was done by the amiable Captain on the morning of June 23, and Lieut. Parker went ashore to procure means of transferring his outfit to land. Seeing a pontoon, the means best suited for the transfer, he started to have it launched for that purpose. Here the enthusiastic young officer overstepped the rules by innocently thinking that he could use Government property to move like property.

"What are you going to do with that pontoon?"

"Transfer my Gatlings from that ship to shore in it."

"It can't be done. Way, the pontoons would get stove in by the surf."

"But it's the corps commander's order that I get my outfit at once to the front and—"

"Can't help it; you cannot smash pontoons doing it."

The attempt to further carry out the corps commander's instructions was broken short by a general officer saying: "I command everything in sight and that ship (Cherokee) must go to sea for such and such ship to land." The lighter and float were in use and there remained nothing for Parker to do but fume while the Cherokee rolled on the Caribbean's blue bosom another night.

One mile of pontoons, except the two on Daiquiri's beach, were snugly stowed in the Alamo's hold, while battered naval and transport boats drifted and lined the shores, proof of their value and that without them the 5th could not have landed, though the disembarkation could have been accomplished more expeditiously with pontoon boats.

During June 24 Lieut. Parker's efforts to "hurry to the front" were futile. On the 25th the light draught steamer Manteo, after two hours of rolling and bumping with the Cherokee out at sea, managed to receive and land the Gatling outfit, and two hours later, despite seemingly unequal efforts to delay the landing of the guns, Lieut. Parker was moving without the slightest interruption over the "impassable roads."

Lieut. Brook, corps ordnance officer, told me that it took him five days to get ammunition for the advancing troops off the transports. Inadequate transferring facilities, the steam lighter and "float" being overtaxed by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

THE ROAD FROM DAIQUIRI TO SIBONEY.

The road from Daiquiri to Siboney, about seven miles, leads over the foothill slopes of the mountain ranges and crosses a winding stream several times during the distance. The roadway being mostly of rock and well shaded by tropical growths, with good water, every few hundred yards made the journey for the Gatling battery a picnic without obstacles. From Siboney to near El Pozo the road was as good as to Siboney, with the exception of one part. This with five minutes' work was made passable for the battery and the three Army wagons the Quartermaster's Department had ventured sending out. In fact, the road all the way to Santiago proved equal to most country roads, and there was not the slightest excuse for not using the one hundred and more wagons stowed in the hold of the Cherokee to transport tentage, medical and other supplies close upon the heels of the slow moving 5th Corps.

I passed over the road from the front to Siboney on July 8, and found that the dreaded "rainy season" had made two bad cuts, also that at any point but one, the defile at the foot of the Seville Mountain, convenient "turnouts" were provided by nature.

There is a mystery about the "condition" of the road that may remain so unless it is fixed upon as the scapegoat for the lack of transportation. An amusing incident, at the expense of an officer and his detail of road fatigues occurred.

An officer with detail had been sent out from Siboney to "repair the road that the Gatling battery can pass." The officer "worked the road" and found out that the Gatlings had passed over it eight hours before his detail. The condition of the road, at no time, would have prevented a farmer taking a load of hay to market.

Some one seemingly had made a hobby of the pack mule train. No one can truthfully say that the packers and their willing little animals failed in the least to perform their duties under the most trying circumstances, for both packers and animals treated the showers of Mauser bullets as an ordinary Western hailstorm while carrying ammunition to the firing line. But their utility compared with the capacity of the Army wagon is out of the question, and there was no point from Daiquiri to the trenches which could not have been easily reached by wagon as by pack mule between June 22 and July 28.

It was noticed that two packers and two extra mules were required for every ten packed mules. These ten packed animals carried twenty boxes of cartridges, or twenty boxes of biscuits, or thirty of canned stuffs. Thus it required two men and twelve animals to carry less than an ordinary four mule Army wagon.

It may seem "trivial" and "fault-finding" to refer to such "little things" as are noted, but it must be borne in mind that the "defects of the Civil War" have been used during the past thirty years to grease the sinews of coming war, so that battles should be fought scientifically at long range. Boar's mistake when they count on the United States soldiers ditching themselves for long range fighting after they get sight of the "whites of their enemy's eyes."

COMPLAINTS OF THE STAFF CORPS.

The United States troops (the line) will always fight by rushes and they expect the several staff corps to rush the supplies to the fighting line. It is known that the line "got there" and day after day, along the line of trenches, from July 1 to 28, I heard only complaint as to the tardiness of this or that staff corps.

Among the companies it was always some part of the ration cut short. In the regiments it was the absence of tents and men's clothing. When the 5th Corps embarked at Port Tampa it was under heavy marching orders. When the troops disembarked they did so in light marching order. Officers (field and line) allowed only what they could carry, consequently the unusual sight of a veteran field officer staggering along over the rocky roads in the toasting sun, or soaking rains, with his roll across his shoulders and his rations of hog and tack dangling in unison with his official dignity and sword of office. Likewise company officers, both horse and foot, tramped and simpered in the night's humidity until the early morn's chilliness stabbed deep into the marrow without seeming complaint so that should death number them with comrades gone before their men could say: "Yes, like a soldier he died."

Is it well to find fault when a generous Government furnished more and better food and equipments than any other government on earth's face is capable of considering?

It is not the Government that sent Lieut. Elliott, 12th Inf., along the line of trenches visiting his chums, on the eve of the surrender of the Spanish forces, seeking the Commissary tent. I saw that the boy was hungry and gave him the can of ox-tail soup I had saved from my trip to Siboney on the 8th.

"Don't give me this; some sick soldier may need it."

"They don't know I have it, and they wouldn't eat it if

they knew an officer was in want of nourishment." I soon had a hole in the tin and between draughts Elliott would cry "Nectar from the gods."

It needed only a change of glances to show me that fever had claimed this brave officer, as there were no means for carrying him to camp. He somehow covered the five miles over the hills to his company.

On July 8 at Siboney the Commissary was selling canned soups, green peas, tomatoes, currant jelly and ginger ale (the last two solely an order approved "hospital use"). On that date the town was (especially about the Commissary store) filled with Volunteers, Cubans and refugees from Santiago. The former by some means had no difficulty in getting orders for jelly and ginger ale approved, and as the other articles were sold over the counter, they were doing a land office business trading the relishes for machetes and such rubbish until I called Col. Wilson's attention to the fact, when that overtaxed officer ordered the sales to cease.

At this time the men on the fighting line were craving the relishes the Commissary was amply supplied with and willing to furnish, but there was no transportation.

There was a rumor along the front about this time that the corps commander had turned all available Army wagons over to the Red Cross Association by orders from Washington, so that the Cubans could be fed. Of course only the delirious in the trenches believed the story.

TREATMENT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

This lack of transportation was severely felt by the Medical Corps, as the order for disembarking the troops included no provisions for the medicine chests, two, I believe, to each regiment. These chests, I learned in several instances as late as July 28, were meandering the high seas in ship's holds. It was advanced that "as two Hospital Corps men are supposed to carry a 180-pound wounded or sick soldier there was no reason why they should not carry the same weight in medicine chests," but as most of the stretchers were left stowed away in the ships there were few to carry either the men or chests.

I was told at corps hospital on July 2 that "three ambulances were on hand, eight more were coming and none had been cabled for." I saw trains of ambulances at Port Tampa. I also visited field hospitals at Tampa which were complete in every detail. When asking why the difference on the field where needed, I was informed that the lack of transportation facilities crippled the hospital service.

Perhaps it was for these reasons that Army wagons were used for carrying men wounded too badly to walk from the "ford" to corps hospital, about three and a half miles. I knew of three ambulances and as many Army wagons being employed on July 1. There were others used conveying wounded and sick to Siboney. A dozen would cover the number of stretchers in use between the front and corps hospital. The absence of adequate ambulances and stretchers took active men from the front to construct litters for their wounded comrades. These crude litters increased the sufferings of the wounded.

A fair estimate made on the afternoon of July 1 and the morning of the 2d showed that the effective fighting strength of the 5th Corps was reduced one-third on the 1st and one-fourth on the 2d. This loss told terribly upon the men during night duty.

I noted that it required one man to accompany a comrade able to walk, two to support one slightly wounded in the leg, and from six to eight to carry one wounded in the trunk.

In the latter case a blanket with corners knotted was carried by four men, two others would support the wounded body at the middle with a rifle and the two extra men carried the rifles of the other six men and the wounded soldier. Efforts were invariably made to stop them at the ford by Surg. McCaw, 6th Inf.; Newgarten, 3d Cav., and Dr. Danford, of the 9th Cav., who had established their field hospital in the bed of the San Juan River, immediately up to the first firing line, but as the wounded had to lie on gravel and boulders and were in the limited space, like the brave surgeons, submitted to the continuous sharpshooters' fire, it was always thought best to drag on to the rear. It is due to the great majority of these men to say that they lost no time in rejoining their companies. In fact, I knew of cases where the surgeons had ordered wounded men to Siboney and they (the injured) on seeing the corps hospital hurried back to the front.

While at corps headquarters afternoon of July 2, I noticed that sharpshooters were selecting shining marks to annoy, but as they didn't seem to mind the occasional shot I didn't. Corps hospital was near headquarters, and I was informed that the bushwhackers were dangerously annoying, still as it gave the hospital the sense of feeling that it was nearer to the front than it really was, I was content until getting out into the road when a shot rang out from a mango tree and a wounded musician said he was again shot, calling to Tob Jay, 12th Inf., and his comrade I pointed out the tree and despite orders to the contrary, Jay's first shot brought the assassin to a lower limb and the second landed him with a pleasing thud on the ground. I learned afterward that that was the last shot.

It was singular that that assassin was allowed to wound and kill the wounded for forty-eight hours within fifty yards of the hospital, and the camps of the 2d (mounted) Cavalry, and the Engineer battalion without effort to bag him.

Another discomfort experienced by the wounded in going to corps hospital was the unnecessary fording of the San Juan and Aguadores Rivers, the former once knee deep and the latter five times, once only less than knee deep.

It was expected that the advancing troops would uncomplainingly ford creeks and swim rivers if necessary, but when the several fords are within the limit of five miles and after the advance are crossed mainly by the wounded, the sick and supply wagons, one could only reasonably suppose that the Engineers would have devoted one hour to bridging each ford with the timber immediately on the banks, but one was wrong to so suppose, for the only bridging done was by a squad of Volunteers who bridged the San Juan at the ford, saying:

"We got sick seeing wounded men falling over the boulders trying to cross."

I observed the results of these "indifferences." The fords nearest the front were the worst to ford, as they were deep, rocky and with steep banks and subjected to the stray fire from the sharpshooters.

It was common to see men fall with their wounded charge over the rocky bed. Men struggling along with severely wounded men on a litter or in blanket seldom got up the slimy bank without sliding in a bunch back into the river. The wounded knew what "might have been," but didn't complain aloud, but, like Paddy's owl, "kept up a divil of a thinking." The Engineers did make a short cut from El Pozo to corps hospital to avoid crossing the Aguadores River twice. This cut off was not generally known and was consequently used mostly by ambulances.

After the 1st of July the 1st New York Volunteers were put to work widening the road between the front and El Pozo, "so that the siege guns could come to the

front." As this work didn't include the bridging of the fords, it was given out as the reason for the non-appearance of the siege guns; but the siege guns' crews marched to the front with two wagon loads of mortars. Capt. Ennis and Cummings did all that could be expected of them with the mortars during the 10th and 11th of July; their firing was effective.

The light batteries got to the front; still all know that light artillery can get over anything a horse can cross, but why should that and other necessities render unnecessary a few hours' bridge building, especially when one considers that for sixty hours after the rain of night of July 11, the San Juan River had swollen so as to prevent the passage of ambulances, consequently the sick had to lie in their company half sheltered until the river lowered, as it was impossible to cross the bridgeless stream to reach the hospital.

After the attack on our right center, night of July 2d, I determined upon spending the night by the operating tables at corps hospital, and went to the rear, meeting with Gen. Hawkins, who had just then been severely wounded in the right foot, and as the roadways were entirely free of people, except the bushwhackers, I trailed along with the General's party of four.

We reached the road to the hospital about 11 p. m., and on being cautioned to "take the good road a quarter of a mile further," we pushed on to the "good road," and the General's orderly led the way across the boulders in the creek and when about to put his horse up the bank a cavalry horse like mad plunged down the bank again dismounting the orderly and crushed against the General's wound.

It was found that the poor animal's feet were entangled with barbed wire, which was abundantly spread over the "good road." Gen. Hawkins was advised to take a "better road," and after rounding three sides of the corps hospital found an opening where the wounded from El Caney were being unloaded from Army wagons.

"Wait a moment, General," said a cavalry man. "Please, until I cut this barbed wire from my pet's legs."

Sure enough, the patient animal was suspended by the hind legs to the top of the bank and seemingly imbued with the fortitude of the Regular and instinctively believing that all unnecessary sufferings were a part of a soldier's life, evidenced gratitude that matters were no worse where not less than six hundred men snored comfortably under ample canvas.

Seeing Gen. Hawkins marked for his turn on the operating table, I took in the condition of things at corps hospital. It was located in a nicely grass-grown field surrounded by towering growths of the tropics. Being amply lighted with candles, the space, with its one hospital tent by sheltering hundreds of bottles, another by roofed an operating table, as did a third fly. To the rear of these two extended flies sheltered the wounded officers. Outside three other tables were ranged end to end; on each was a body. Surgeons aproned and with knives moved over the tables, and with the flitting about of attendants carrying bowls, bottles, etc., gave me the sense of having struck a picnic party so cheerful did the lights make the space.

"I'm glad you came," said Surg. Woods, in charge. "Make yourself comfortable. I have only coffee and tack. You won't mind the blood."

During this brief welcome a dozen men called to the Surgeon for advice. Wet from fording the rivers six times, I "rustled" for the coffee and tack, and while drinking and eating and toasting my trousers, I took in the details, which were not strange to me. I have lost the names of the surgeons who with fatigues of fifty hours continuous labor over the tables, reeled as though drunk. These noble men worked and gave relief incessantly. They, too, were handicapped.

The Red Cross men (I mean those faithful hospital corps of the Regular Army) staggered to the tables with wounded men whom they were unable to raise to the board with the surgeon's assistance; 583 wounded from San Juan and 126 from El Caney had been given temporary relief on those five tables by about ten surgeons. The number of surgeons and hospital men were inadequate for the task, but they worked manfully until at 2:30 a. m., July 3, the last wounded man had been treated and the surgeons and attendants were stretched on the damp ground in the murderous dew to seek such rest as in the lot of overtired brains.

It had rained hard during the day, and as I walked through the rows of men lying on the ground seeking the upturned faces of those known, the soggy earth gave out water at every step. Ninety-two men lie on the ground with possibly a blanket under them. Some had a blanket, others a poncho over them; a few rested on stretchers.

The worst cases were in shelter tents as far as these were available. There were numerous discomforts, but no murmurs of complaint, for all knew the surgeons were doing the best possible.

A kind Providence, and the laziness of the Spaniards, gave to the 5th Corps a bountiful supply of good, fresh running water at an average distance of half mile all along the route from Daiquiri to the front. As each command was a kinder independently pushing ahead after its brigade commanders, and as the river flowed with them little attention was paid as to future supplies, for none knew that the river would mark their camp fronts while on the island, and what mattered it if one did bathe and wash in the water soldiers drank. At least so thought an elegantly mounted, Kakki-bedecked officer, who was "bathing" in the stream protected by Gen. Wheeler's order cautioning soldiers to not wash in the stream. By the Regular soldiers the order was obeyed to the letter. Volunteers and Cubans to the contrary seemingly took delight in polluting the streams. To this filthy habit, filthy because the Regular carried wash water away from the river and used every effort to maintain the water's purity, and the want of proper shelter from sun and rains, and especially during the early morning when the chilling air produced cramps, produced that disease which made gaunt figures of the flower of the United States Army. "Boil the water before drinking," aye, boil it to steam and the odors of soap and body dirt clung to it.

There was reported to be an order setting the hours for bathing in the San Juan River. Why bathe in the only water the corps had for drinking and cooking? Was it not possible for (all) men to carry water away from the river banks for washing?

Seemingly, the Quartermaster, Commissary, Medical and Ordnance officers were handicapped, which resulted in unnecessary hardships to the well, and suffering to the wounded and sick and produced—well, I can only add what Gen. Miles is credited with saying after he had passed along the line on his visit to the 5th Corps.

"Is it possible that this is the Army I saw at Tampa?" I did not hear the remark and simply give it as reported at the front; still when I recalled the remarks of Capts. Lee and Paget, Count von Goetzen and Maj. Shiba, our foreign military observers, "A superb Army completely equipped," and to-day look into the sunken eyes of the fever-burning faces of the men now in line along the front they so manfully and willingly offered their lives in defending; used as I am to the horrors of the Civil and subsequent Indian wars, 'tis hard to repress the tears as the faint strains of the 10th Cavalry's

"Star Spangled Banner" blends with the weaker cheers of the victorious Regulars as "Old Glory" replaces the Spanish flag on Santiago. The hearts are willing, but the flower of the United States Army has not the strength to give the Old Glory cheer."

MARCOTTE.

(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")
THE 21ST AT SANTIAGO.

"Who took San Juan Hill?" is as prolific a source of discussion and controversy in the 5th Army Corps today, as "Who took Fort Fisher?" was during the Civil War. But one thing admits of no dispute, in the doings of that terrible 1st of July, and that is, that the 21st U. S. Inf. took the hill immediately in front of the now famous hill of San Juan, and together with the 10th Inf. on the right held this position, in spite of the desperate attempts of the Spanish to dislodge them. The 2d Inf. soon after came up, thus securing the left flank.

For three days, beneath a galling fire of shot and shell from the enemy's artillery and infantry, losing 10 per cent. of its effective strength, the 21st, with grim determination, hung on to the advanced position it had so gallantly won, without being reinforced or relieved, their colors waving nearer the Spanish lines than those of any other regiment along the trenches.

The work laid out for Kent's Division on July 1 was to carry the strongly fortified works of the enemy on the east, and holding these positions, support Lawton's Division while he was engaged on the attack at El Caney. Orders were received on June 3 for the 2d Brigade, to proceed to the front. On July 1 at 7 a. m. the 21st, under command of Lieut. Col. McKibben, broke camp on the Aguadores River and began the difficult, tedious march to the front. The road was flanked by an almost impenetrable tropical undergrowth, and so blocked by troops in front and rear as to make marching very slow work. The Brigade, consisting of the 10th, 2d and 21st U. S. Inf., marched in the order named, the 21st being in the extreme rear of General Kent's Reserves. By nightfall of that eventful day, the regiment, from being the rear regiment of the reserve, had now a position on the extreme front of the firing line, which it held until the surrender on July 14, although again and again General Kent had offered to relieve them. As the 21st reached Kent's headquarters near the Aguadores River, orders were received hurrying them on to the relief of the troops on the firing line. As they approached the river, General Kent rode up and ordered Col. McKibben to go in with the 21st to support the 16th, 13th and 24th in their gallant attack on San Juan Hill.

All packs were discarded here, and General Kent himself took the regiment across the Aguadores River. They soon entered a narrow lane, where a deadly fire from the Spanish sharpshooters was poured in upon them. Lieut. Meade was wounded here, and at once terrible evidences of the fierce fighting at the front began to appear in the great numbers of badly wounded being hastened to the rear. As the 21st came up General Kent said to one of his Aides, "This is my last regiment," and it is said the Aide begged him to hold it, but troops were needed badly at the front, then and there, so, unfurling their colors, on they went, soon reaching the precipitous banks of the San Juan River, twelve feet high, off of which, headed by Col. McKibben, officers and men plunged in waist deep, many almost succumbing to the sudden shock of the cool water, after their forced march beneath a burning tropical sun. Up the slippery banks they clambered, then, under fire at last, onward they went, emerging into the open space at the base of San Juan Hill.

Breaking down two barbed wire fences up its steep, rough banks, they climbed and reached the top of the hill, which has just been so gallantly won, and at such terrible loss of life, by the 1st and 3d Brigades of Kent's Division. They cheered as the 21st reached the crest of San Juan Hill, and cheered more wildly, still when they saw that the 21st did not mean to stop there, for seeing the Spanish reforming in an effort to recapture the ground they had lost, the regiment, at double time, went down the further slope of San Juan Hill, and up the hill beyond, taking up their position nearer Santiago than any other regiment along the line.

On the crest of this, under a galling fire by the enemy from half a dozen entrenched positions, amid shouts of victory from the gallant 21st, and loud applause from the troops in their immediate rear on San Juan, the regimental colors were planted, showing that within a few hours the 21st had forged from the extreme rear to the extreme front, and this position they held until after the surrender.

Just a year ago, when President and Mrs. McKinley, with several members of the Cabinet and their families were spending a few weeks at the Hotel Champlain, the 21st was on "fancy duty," as the Army phrase goes, marching up to the hotel every morning in full dress, for dress parade, which was held on the beautiful hotel lawn. The regiment, with its rather dandified officers and men, was a fine sight to look upon; but some one rather sarcastically remarked one morning on the hotel porch, gazing at the long line of white gloved, immaculate figures in blue, "Say, I wonder if those dude soldiers can fight?" Santiago has answered that question. During the Presidential visit, as a mark of appreciation for all that the 21st had done to make their visit a pleasant one, Mrs. McKinley and the other ladies of the party presented a handsome national flag to the regiment. Col. Kline, in accepting it, made a brief soldierly speech, saying the 21st would guard their colors with their lives, but who could have foretold that in just one short year the regiment would be called upon to keep this promise; that the beautiful silken Stars and Stripes, so proudly received by the gray-haired old Color Sergeant of the 21st that July morning a year ago, should now have waved over the conquered city of a foreign foe, receiving its baptism of fire at Santiago.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The United States Marine Corps has celebrated the hundredth year of its existence by playing a gallant part in some of the most stirring events in our history. It was the first organization in the service to strike the enemy on land in this war, and held itself gallantly at Guantanamo not only against the annoying attacks of the first four days, but in the operations that finally put a stop to Spanish fighting. There were two companies of Marines with some Cubans on that day, and the enemy numbered five hundred men. Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, in describing this affair, which took the Marines over six miles and lasted four hours and a half, says: "Our troops drove the enemy at every point, being obliged to make the first advance for about twenty minutes under fire which, owing to the lay of the land, they could not return. Capt. Elliott reports that the men, in many cases, coolly estimated distances, borrowed

his field glass to pick up parties of the enemy, and at a distance of 1,000 yards often inflicted damage and caused withdrawal." This was our first experience of fighting in the difficult cañon jungle and on the steep hillsides of Cuba, under a burning sun that sent twenty-three men back to their vessel, overcome by heat. Limited as the force was in comparison with that afterward engaged at Santiago the terms in which Lieut. Col. Huntington describes the affair would serve in a general way for some of the larger operations there. "Too much praise," he says, "cannot be awarded to the coolness, skill and bravery of our officers and men, by which alone its success was achieved. Capt. Elliott's cool advance up a rocky, steep, mountain path, under fire for twenty minutes, without being able to return it, and the gallantry and skill displayed by him throughout this affair were essential to the great success attained by the expedition, and are worthy, and I earnestly recommend, that he be advanced in rank one grade." Capt. Elliott's name was included in the list of promotions published Aug. 13.

On shipboard the Marines have done gallant service in the two great fights that have sustained the fame our Navy had won in previous conflicts. On the Brooklyn there were a Captain, a Lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals and 57 privates of the Marine Corps, and they handled the secondary battery that did such terrible execution on the enemy's vessels, forty men being stationed at the six and one pounders and Colt's automatic guns. Capt. Murphy's modest claim for usefulness in that action is amply supported by the reported results of the action. He says: "Considering the fact that the enemy was within effective range during the greater part of the action, the fire of the secondary battery must have been most destructive to his men and material, and contributed its full share to bringing the battle to an end so speedily and with so little loss to ourselves. It is reported that Spanish officers have stated that so deadly was the effect of our secondary battery fire, it was impossible to keep their men at their guns." As to the conduct of the Marines, we are not surprised to hear that the men were full of enthusiasm, but there was no excitement or disorder, and apparently no concern for personal safety. The battery was handled with admirable coolness and deliberation. Greater care could not be taken in setting sights and aiming if the men had been at target practice and each striving to make a record score."

It is not necessary to join in the fulsome and one-sided flattery of "the man behind the gun," which is a fad of the injudicious press just now to accord the Marine Corps great praise and high honor for its meritorious service. Capt. Murphy gives his men just praise and we join in and apply to the whole Corps the endorsement of the then Commodore Schley on his report: "Respectfully forwarded. The conduct of the Marine Guard under Capt. Murphy's command on the occasion of the destruction of the Spanish squadron on July 3, 1898, was in every way worthy of the accompanying report."

In his report Capt. Murphy selects for special mention Corp. Robt. Gray, Quarter Gunner W. H. Smith and Pvt. Macneal for their gallantry in removing a jammed cartridge while exposed to a hot fire. The battle orderlies and signal men are also specially mentioned for the prompt and intelligent performance of their responsible duties. They are Pts. Rall, Davis, Kelly, Smith, Sanjule, Brenner, Wisiner, P. O'Donnell, Richmond and Woodsen, orderlies; Pts. Coombs, McIntyre, Shaw and A'Hearne, signal men.

The music boys, Drummer Weisenberg and Fifer Stewart, were stationed on the main and gun decks respectively, to sound trumpet calls, and behaved magnificently. None showed more unflinching courage than the men in the military tops, who stood by their guns delivering their fire with unerring precision, undismayed by the projectiles flying about them and striking in their immediate vicinity. Pvt. Stockbridge, the only man on the sick list, climbed into the main top at the signal for battle, where he remained to the end of the action, doing good work at his gun. The non-commissioned officers—1st Sergt. Manning, Sergts. Bristow, Montair, Ingalls and McDevitt; Corps. Dittmeier, Doyle and Gray—showed excellent soldierly qualities in the management of the men and battery. 1st Sergt. Manning rendered valuable aid in supervising the widely separated detachments of the guard. Capt. Murphy says: "I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and bearing of Lieut. Borden. His courage and excellent services proved him a valuable officer."

The honors won by the Corps in this war are as follows:

Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington, advanced one number and appointed a Colonel in the Marine Corps for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, from Aug. 10, 1898.

Capt. George F. Elliott, advanced three numbers, from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Capt. Carlisle P. Porter, U. S. M. C.

1st Lieut. Louis C. Lucas receives the rank of Captain by brevet in the Marine Corps for conspicuous conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from June 13, 1898.

1st Lieut. Wendell C. Neville receives the rank of Captain by brevet, from same date and for same reason.

2d Lieut. Louis J. Magill receives the rank of 1st Lieutenant and Captain by brevet in the Marine Corps for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from June 13, 1898.

2d Lieut. Philip H. Bannon receives the rank of 1st Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps for conspicuous service in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from June 13, 1898.

Capt. Paul S. Murphy receives the rank of Major by brevet in the Marine Corps, for gallant service in the naval battle of Santiago, from July 3, 1898.

2d Lieut. Thomas S. Borden receives rank of 1st Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps for distinguished service in the naval battle of Santiago, from July 3, 1898.

THE 13TH INFANTRY AT SAN JUAN.

The Buffalo "Review" has a long and very interesting account of the part taken by the 13th U. S. Infantry in the capture of San Juan Hill, obtained from Capt. J. B. Goe, of the 13th, who is at Fort Porter seeking to recover his health after his trying experiences in Cuba. This account of the battle gives further proof of the courage and endurance of the officers and men of our Regular Army in one of the most bloody encounters of history. To show the mettle the officers of the Regular Army are made of it need only be cited that Capt. Goe stood by his command from July 3 to July 8 while racked and torn by yellow fever. He would not leave his men until disease had so enervated his strength and crippled his energies that he had no further say in the matter.

Speaking of the assault on San Juan Hill, Capt. Goe says:

"An idea of the rapidity with which officers were shot down may be formed from the fact that we had four different brigade commanders inside of half an hour, one

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

The President has made the following promotions in the Navy:

Aug. 20.—Commo. John A. Howell, to be Rear Admiral, vice Rear Admiral Charles S. Norton, retired.

Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow, to be advanced five numbers on the list of Lieutenants for extraordinary heroism.

Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson, to be advanced five numbers on the list of Lieutenants for extraordinary heroism.

Chief Engr. George Cowie, to be advanced three numbers on the list of Chief Engineers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Aug. 22.—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, now commanding the St. Paul, by advancing him three numbers on the list of Captains in the Navy, for "extraordinary heroism."

Aug. 23.—Lieut. Benjamin Tappan and Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, to be advanced each five numbers on the list of Lieutenants for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Ensigns Harry H. Caldwell and William P. Scott, to be advanced each five numbers on the list of Ensigns for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Naval Cadet William R. White, to be advanced five numbers on the list of naval cadets performing service at sea, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Acting Carpenter James I. Haley, to be a carpenter in the Navy.

FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

The attempts which the Anthracite Coal Association are making to re-introduce that variety of fuel into the Navy is not meeting with the success its advocates anticipated. The reasons for continuing the use of the bituminous coal in the service are so cogent that a change back to the practice of twenty-five years ago is not at all likely. The subject of the relative values of anthracite and bituminous coal for the Navy was a matter of careful inquiry by the Navy Department for years, and in the course of the prolonged investigations, the following strong point was made in favor of bituminous coal for the Navy:

"**2. PROMPTNESS OF IGNITION.**— * * * When it is considered that nowadays one fleet under full steam might be alongside another at anchor in little more than an hour after they sighted each other, it will be seen that, even under heavily banked fires of anthracite, the fleet at anchor would be at a great disadvantage for maneuvering, while with low and dirty fires or with cold boilers, the destruction of that fleet could only be prevented by means extraneous to itself. Promptness of ignition may also be of vital importance on a lee shore, or in a sudden gale in a harbor and under other circumstances.

"Nor is it in emergencies alone that rapidity of ignition is useful, for it gives much more uniform action in all steaming since the fires quickly attain their maximum efficiency instead of, as with anthracite, being almost inert for twenty minutes or more after each coaling. In short, the Board is of opinion that this quality is so valuable in a naval vessel that it almost precludes the employment of anthracite in time of war in favor of a more free burning coal, and that it has considerable advantages in time of peace also." The application of these facts to the battle of July 3 off Santiago is manifest. With Cervera's fleet burning the coal they did, and with our fleet using anthracite coal, there is not a doubt but the Spaniards would have gotten clean away from the American fleet, and the outcome of war would have been diametrically changed. So, after all, it was the wonderful American soft coal that beat the Spaniards! Joking aside, it is a fact that coal of the right quality is necessary to the highest naval efficiency.

The President left Washington on Saturday morning for Somerset, Pa., where he will spend Sunday with his brother. On the way he will stop at Middletown and review the troops at Camp Meade. Secretary Long is now away for recreation and Secretary Alger is at Camp Wikoff. This has been a summer without vacation for the leading officials of both War and Navy Departments. Every Department head and every Bureau Chief has been constantly on duty attending to the manifold service that has been required of them since the war began. It has been the same with the President and the Cabinet, all of whom have devoted the hot days of the summer to close attention to work with an average of three Cabinet meetings a week and practically an informal session until a late hour almost every night. For seventy evenings without a break General Corbin was at his desk at the War Department or conferring with the President and the Cabinet. The nightly scenes in the big building occupied by the State, War and Navy Departments have as a rule been animated and interesting. Bulletins throughout the intensely interesting periods of the war were issued by the War and Navy officials at any hour of the night, when a large detachment of newspaper correspondents was always on hand. The usual silence of these Departments was often broken by cheers when the news or prospect of success on land or sea was told in some cablegram. Now that peace is assured, there is no longer the spirited night scenes of a few weeks ago and a serene calmness settles over the big building soon after the sun goes down. There is no stronger indication that peace has displaced war than is evidenced these nights at the War and Navy Departments. Rest is ahead for a number of officials. Secretary Long is now North on a trip of recreation, and other Cabinet officers will soon seek brief respite.

Captain Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury the first seven First Assistant Engineers for promotion to the grade of Chief Engineer. The three top officers have already passed the required examination and will be advanced at once, and the remainder as soon as they have appeared before the Examining Board. All these officers are promoted to fill existing vacancies. The recommendation comes direct from Captain Shoemaker, and is not made through any other official connected with the service. The Revenue Cutter Service vessels now in Hampton Roads, and all others serving in the war which have not been returned to their stations, are to be overhauled and made ready for regular duty under the Treasury Department. A number of these performed most useful duty in connection with naval vessels, and have been actively engaged in patrolling the Cuban coast. The most conspicuous service rendered by ships of the Revenue Cutter Service was the rescue of the Winslow when Ensign Bagley was killed by the Hudson. The Winslow took a most gallant part also in the cable cutting operations near Cienfuegos when the big lighthouse was destroyed by her guns and a large squad of Spanish soldiers sent scampering away, leaving many of their dead and wounded behind.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

"Santiago, Aug. 25, 1898.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington:

"Command all embarked this morning except 24th U. S. Inf., detachment of recruits of 1st Illinois Vol. Inf., and a part of the 9th Massachusetts Vol. Inf., all of which will embark to-morrow morning on transports now here. General Butt is with 1st Illinois on Berlin and Berkshire, with 350 convalescents, which leave this morning for Montauk Point. I will leave with headquarters and one company of 1st Inf. on Mexico by noon to-day. Instructions about Orizaba proceeding to Montauk Point just received. Allegheny left yesterday with 9th Massachusetts on board. Unionist, having on board one company of 1st Illinois and private horses, leaves to-day; Saratoga, with Lieut. Col. Freedman and 350 of the 5th Inf., arrived this morning; 300 more expected on the Knickerbocker in two or three hours.

"SHAFTER."

"Manila, Aug. 25, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Rio de Janeiro and Pennsylvania arrived 24th. All well. No casualties, excepting Pvt. Jenks, 1st South Dakota, who died between San Francisco and Honolulu.

"MERRITT."

"Washington, Aug. 24.

"General Coppering, Huntsville, Ala.:

"You will give orders for the removal of all your corps now at Fernandina to Huntsville at once. This movement should be expedited in every way possible.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

"Headquarters U. S. Forces,

"Montauk Point, L. I., Aug. 20.

"To National Relief Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"At the request of Dr. Krauskopf I will state that the soldiers arriving from Cuba are in a very low condition. The Mobile arrived yesterday with 1,600 men. Over 500 men had to be brought from the ship on litters, and nearly all the rest are so weak that they must be transported to the camps in wagons. Ten died on the voyage, and we fear many others will not survive. A change of diet is absolutely necessary.

"Dr. Krauskopf and Mrs. Babcock have consulted with the Chief Surgeon and Chief Commissary to ascertain what supplies are necessary, omitting those which are supplied by the Government and other relief associations. There are now about 2,000 sick, and many others who are by no means well. With respect,

"WHEELER."

Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is devoting much of his time at present to solving the many Army problems which have come up on account of the war. He is now in Washington and each day makes a visit to the War Department for the purpose of exchanging views upon Army subjects with the officers on duty there. One of the first questions that Congress will be called upon to meet is the reorganization and increase of the standing Army. Up to the present time Chairman Hull has not drafted any measures looking to a radical change in the organization, but is rapidly outlining the suggestions which he will make to his committee. Mr. Hull is now in favor of increasing the size of the Regular Army to 100,000 men, but frankly admits that the final determination depends greatly upon the policy adopted in regard to the retention or relinquishment of the Philippines. At all events, he feels assured that Congress will provide for a large increase from the peace basis of about 26,000 men. As to the proportions to be given to the different arms of the service, Mr. Hull says Congress will be governed by the recommendations of the War Department. His personal opinion, however, is that the present size of the cavalry arm is sufficient, and consequently he favors increasing the artillery and infantry arms. The war has taught officers of the Army many valuable lessons looking to a better organization of the Army. Among other matters, it has shown that the present organization of the staff is very imperfect and many suggestions are being made for an improvement in this line. It has been pointed out that the staff organization used by the German Army has always given good results. By their system a chief of staff is appointed, who has complete supervision of all matters pertaining to his department. Chairman Hull says that the war has also shown that the present system of combining field and heavy artillery is most faulty. An effort will be made to have Congress authorize a change in this respect. It is expected that the Secretary of War will receive many valuable suggestions for the improvement of the Army from the annual reports of the different department chiefs. Hence these reports are awaited with much interest.

The San Francisco "Daily Report" criticizes the "Army and Navy Journal" bitterly because we have not joined the "Report" and other papers of San Francisco in condemning Camp Merritt and denouncing Gen. Merritt for his failure to move the camp in accordance with their views. The "Report" publishes a list of 62 deaths in Camp Merritt, of which 42 were from pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia. Knowing how seductive the balmy air of San Francisco is to the newcomer and the dangers that arise from failure to meet the temperature changes of the day by proper clothing, we are not surprised at this result, nor do we think that 62 deaths in a force of several thousand newly assembled and mostly raw troops necessarily indicates a bad camp site. Ten men of the Regular Army are among the victims. Eight of them died of pneumonia. There were four cases of typhoid and seven of spinal meningitis, one of cancer and one gunshot wound. We do not think that these statistics support the San Francisco papers in their severe attacks upon all the officers who are responsible for choosing and occupying Camp Merritt.

"A Navy Widow" calls our attention to the punishment inflicted by our system of Navy pay upon that gallant officer, Capt. C. E. Clark, who wore himself out by his gallant and efficient service in command of the Oregon. He was condemned by a medical survey, as the phrase goes, and being placed on sick leave had his pay reduced \$1,100 a year. On board the same ship coming North under the same conditions of sick leave were a number of Army officers. All of these enjoyed their full pay, not a penny of their salary being deducted then or while they will be on sick leave for any indefinite time. In addition to this they have no such fine as "waiting order pay," but are entitled to one month's leave with full pay for every year of service. It is obvious that while the Army does not get too much the Navy gets too little. Officers would be quite willing to forego the gambling chances of prize money once in thirty-five years for the certain receipt of increased pay during life.

The parade of vessels from Admiral Sampson's fleet took place in New York bay Aug. 20, with the punctuality for which the Navy is noted, though the Admiral was not informed of what was expected of his ships until he arrived off Sandy Hook. The crowd was enormous, enthusiastic and delighted, and the harbor full of excursion craft. The President could not attend, but members of the Cabinet boarded the New York at Tompkinsville, Mayor Van Wyck made a fulsome address, which reads as if he mistook himself for the Lord Mayor of London, and Admiral Sampson made a short and sensible reply. Off Governor's Island Admiral Sampson signalled all commanding officers to report aboard the flagship to meet the members of the Cabinet. The ships had all been cleaned up in Guantanamo Bay and did not show any conspicuous signs of their long and rough exposure. The Brooklyn was in great favor, not only for her fame, but because she had a shot hole through her funnel, something that people could see! Shore leave was granted liberally and New York has been full of jackies from the fleet and brown clad men from Camp Wikoff.

The 3d Army Corps, which has been under the command of Maj. Gen. Wade at Chickamauga Park, has been transferred to camp at Huntsville, Ala. One regiment of this corps will, however, be retained at Chickamauga under the command of Brig. Gen. Boynton. In this connection the following order has been issued by Adjt. Gen. Corbin: "Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, U. S. V., is hereby assigned to duty at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. In all matters pertaining exclusively to the care and protection of the park and of its water supply, and the pollution of its water sheds by camp refuse or otherwise, and in the restoration of the park as the troops may be from time to time withdrawn from any portion of it, he will represent the Secretary of War and be obeyed accordingly in enforcing the regulations of the Secretary of War for the government of the park. The Commanding General of the United States forces, Camp George H. Thomas, will, upon the written request of Brig. Gen. Boynton, and to the extent which may seem reasonable, furnish such details of teamsters and teams as may be necessary to the execution of the duties indicated in this order."

The Chicago "Record" reports that Commodore Philip has protested to the Secretary of the Navy against his own promotion because it is made at the expense of his comrades and friends, who, he believes, have performed their duty quite as bravely and ably as he. He cannot decline the promotion, for if he did so it would be equivalent to a resignation from the service. During our Civil War similar protests were received on the same ground from Lieut. Percival Drayton and Lieut. Cassels. Commodore Philip points out in his letter that brave and worthy men who did not happen to be in the battles at Santiago and Manila have actually been punished by the effort to reward those who had the good fortune to be on the fleets engaged. Commodore Watson, for example, Commodore Remey and one or two other officers are set back from three to five numbers, and every promotion down to the Ensign affects several worthy and efficient men just as if they had been tried by court martial and sentenced to be degraded in the service.

France, it is believed, will adopt the American method of supplying subsistence to its soldiers. Commissary General Eagan was interviewed on Monday by one of the military attachés of France in regard to the methods pursued in this country. He said he had been throughout the entire Santiago campaign and never saw an army better furnished with subsistence supplies. How General Eagan sitting at his desk in the War Department could buy food in Chicago and other Western cities and have it shipped to Cuba with such small loss, the French officer said was wholly beyond his comprehension. The Commissary General gave the officer a detailed statement of the methods employed by his department. These, the officers said, were far superior to those in use in France, and he expressed himself as being of the opinion that they would be adopted by his government. This is the report courteous to newspaper complaints of the staff departments.

The following officers of the services were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Aug. 24: Dr. W. F. Earl, U. S. A.; Naval Cadets C. W. Forman and R. W. Vincent, U. S. N.; Capt. W. H. Coffin, U. S. A., and wife; Gen. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Asst. Engr. C. K. Mallory, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. K. Hill, U. S. N., and wife; Capt. C. S. Roberts, U. S. A.; Lieut. S. W. Miller, U. S. A.; Maj. A. O. Brodie, U. S. V.; Gen. J. Ford Kent, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. H. Conrad, Jr., U. S. A.; Capt. C. H. Clark, U. S. A.; Capt. Geo. J. Newgarden, U. S. A.; Capt. E. S. Dudley, U. S. A.; Lieut. P. E. Tripp, U. S. A.; Mrs. R. D. Readie, Jr., Lieut. M. H. Barnum, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. B. T. Moore, U. S. N., and wife; Lieut. Geo. S. Cartwright, U. S. A.; Col. O. E. Wood, U. S. A.

We hear much complaint from officers that no attention is paid to letters and telegrams sent to the War Department on important matters. Now that the war is over we hope that the usual courtesies of the service will once more prevail. An officer whose letter lies before us says: "I have gotten tired of writing and paying for telegrams, especially so as none of my letters or telegrams are answered. Letters written to the War Department on important matters relating to military organizations receive no attention."

We are glad to see that Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal has been pardoned by the President, the pardon relieving him from the sentence of the court martial which tried him for delinquency in superintending the construction of the dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This is a gracious act to a deserving officer on his retirement. We never believed that the responsibility for the Brooklyn dock fiasco should be placed on him.

The German papers now lay the blame for the war where it belongs, upon Spain, and commend the conditions of peace as moderate. The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "America not only knows how to act vigorously, but how to act wisely and to forego unnecessary bloodshed."

The meeting of a board of officers which was ordered to convene in New York City on Aug. 22 for the purpose of examining Lieutenants of the line with a view to transfer to the Ordnance Department, has been indefinitely postponed. Orders are about to be issued directing that this board convene at the Army Building, New York City, on Sept. 20, 1898.

A dispatch from Havana says that Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader who had trouble with Gen. Shafter at Santiago and tendered his resignation to the insurgent government, is now at Gibara. He has handed in his resignation for the second time, and it has been accepted.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, is much relieved that his department will not have the care of the small arms captured by General Merritt at Manila. By the terms of surrender these arms are to be returned to the Spanish soldiers when they evacuate the city. Ordnance officers are of the opinion that it would not be advisable for the Government to supply its troops with rifles of different kinds, unless 50,000 or 100,000 rifles could have been obtained, when the War Department could profitably supply ammunition different from that now used by the Regulars. The Mauser rifle is considered by our Ordnance experts to be inferior to the Krags-Jorgensen.

Again the proposition which has been before the Navy Department in some shape or form for a number of years for the devising of some plan by which warships are to be coaled at sea has been taken under advisement and some scheme, it is expected, will be decided upon through which this difficult problem may be solved. No definite conclusion will be reached until the matter has been thoroughly investigated.

PERSONALS.

Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N., on sick leave, is at Newport, R. I.

Ensign I. V. Gillis, U. S. N., has joined the battleship Texas for duty.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, U. S. N., who has been sick at Portsmouth, N. H., has been granted sick leave for two months.

Mrs. H. J. Goldman, wife of Capt. H. J. Goldman, 5th U. S. Cav., and children, are spending the summer at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th U. S. Cav., a recent arrival at Montauk Point, L. I., has been visiting in New York City, where many friends were glad to see him.

Lieut. E. J. Berwind, U. S. N., is one of the Committee of Arrangements for a great reception, clambake, etc., to the officers and men of some of the warships which are to visit Newport, R. I., next week.

Commo. G. C. Remey, U. S. N., who has been in command of the Naval Base at Key West, has been assigned to command the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., relieving Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, retired, who returns to his home in Portsmouth.

Major General Graham, commanding Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., has been authorized to acquire any additional land that may be necessary for camp purposes. It is estimated that the 2d Corps, under his command, when all the regiments assigned to it have joined, will number about 30,000 men.

These officers registered at the Navy Department last week: Ensign S. E. W. Kittelle, Ensign R. H. Jackson, Lieut. E. J. Dorn, Lieut. N. Sargent, Asst. Engr. Henry McCrea, P. A. Engr., retired; John W. Saville, Asst. Surg. F. M. Truslow, Carpenter J. S. Waltemeyer, and P. A. Engr. T. W. Kincaid.

President McKinley has promised General Barnard to appoint his son to the Military Academy. General Barnard and General Ruggles, the latter the Governor of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, at Washington, D. C., called upon the President Aug. 24 and requested the appointment. General Barnard had a son, a West Point graduate, who was killed in the Santiago campaign.

The Secretary of War arrived at Camp Wikoff Aug. 24, accompanied by Col. Hecker, of the Quartermaster's Department. Gen. Alger said: "I came here to inspect the camp and not to engage in a discussion or controversy about the manner in which the camp has been conducted. I will remain here until I can make a thorough inspection. I may stay a few hours or several days." His investigations have already resulted in decided improvements. Lieut. W. H. Osborne, 1st U. S. Cav., died at Camp Wikoff Aug. 23 of typhoid fever. Before his death was known he had been assigned to the Military Academy.

Capt. Theodore Mosher, of the 22d Infantry, has expressed grave doubts as to his ability to accept the promotion to Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st District of Columbia Volunteers on account of disability received on the field at Santiago. He has written a letter to the President thanking him for the advancement, but expressing a doubt whether he should accept the promotion. The matter will be held in abeyance by direction of the President in the hope that Lieut. Col. Mosher may yet be able to resume his duties in the rank to which he has been assigned. Meanwhile he is on indefinite leave of absence.

Col. Hugh A. Theaker, 16th U. S. Inf., who was retired from active service Aug. 11, after a meritorious military career, dating from May 14, 1861, visited New York this week with Mrs. Theaker and from there went on to New Bedford, Mass., to visit relatives. The retired officer is an Ohioan and was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 16th U. S. Infantry May 14, 1861. During the War of the Rebellion he served with efficiency in the field, receiving the brevet of Captain for gallantry at Missionary Ridge, Tenn. Since the war he has been one of the best of our Regular Army duty officers. Most of his service has been with the 16th Infantry, from which he retires as its Colonel.

Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, Chief of Artillery, has done splendid professional work at Tampa, Fla., and vicinity organizing a siege train to be used against Havana in the autumn, should there be occasion. Not since the Civil War had there been a siege train in the Army, and it was new work for officers and men. The field drill each day lasted for six hours, and then there was target practice. The train was ready for active service by July 1. When the surrender of Santiago made it improbable Havana would be attacked, Gen. Rodgers took it for granted the train would be ordered to Porto Rico. Finally the order came to take transports. The order was rescinded, then renewed and then rescinded again. The officers and men packed up four times to go to Port Tampa. Now the batteries mostly return to their former stations, but the nucleus of a siege train will be maintained at Washington Barracks.

The career of Lieut. William Tiffany, 1st Vol. Cav., who died in Boston of exhaustion after the hardships of the campaign in Cuba, gives an interesting view of the remarkable life which young men of fashion not infrequently led. He was a grand nephew of Commodore Perry, and although only 29 years old, he had been a cowboy in Montana for a number of years, in search of health and recreation, and afterwards went into the floral business with Rawlins Cotteton, opening a store on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, New York, which they called "The Rosery." He was a cross-country rider, belonging to the Meadowbrook Hunt, the Myopia Hunt, the Newport Country Club, and the Knickerbocker Club. He was engaged to be married to Miss Mand M. Livingston, daughter of Robert Livingston, of Islip, L. I. Mr. Tiffany enlisted as a private in the Rough Riders and was promoted to a Lieutenantcy for gallant service.

General Guy V. Henry and staff, with Cavalry, etc., were expected to sail this week from Porto Rico for home.

Mrs. DeKrafft, the widow of the late Commodore, with her family, is spending the hot season at Woodley Inn, Washington, D. C.

Major S. C. Miles, Inspector General, was at Charleston, W. Va., this week to examine a site for an Army encampment.

Mrs. Carroll Mercer is visiting friends on Long Island, to be near her husband, Capt. Mercer, U. S. A., who is at Montauk Point, L. I.

Lieut. J. H. Reeves, 6th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., who was seriously ill with fever at the Battey Infirmary, Rome, Ga., is now recovering.

Mrs. Jayne, wife of Lieut. Jayne, U. S. N., with her little son, and her sisters, the Misses Eastman, are passing the summer at Charlestown, Va.

Lieut. Benjamin Hartshorne, 10th Inf., lately arrived on hospital ship from Santiago, is at his home in Middletown, N. J., recovering from fever.

Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, has left the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, and is now at Seabright, N. J.

Miss Florence Adams, daughter of the late Capt. Adams, U. S. N., has returned to Washington, D. C., and is with her brother, 1140 Connecticut avenue.

Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, who is slowly recovering from his wound, is convalescing from a severe type of grippe fever, at the country home of his father, Gen. Stewart Van Vliet.

Mrs. Niles, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Kossuth Niles, U. S. N., gave a very pleasant reception at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., Aug. 24, in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Benham, U. S. N.

George Walter Diman was appointed by Congressman Knox, of Massachusetts, on Aug. 22, to a cadetship at Annapolis, to succeed Cadet Walter H. Boardman, who was killed at Fort San Juan.

Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmore, U. S. N., has been detailed to superintend the work of completing the cruiser Albany for service. He will proceed to England for this purpose without delay.

Officers in the U. S. Marine Corps to be promoted to the next higher grade, by the promotion of Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington are Major Robert L. Meade, Capt. James M. T. Young, 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Lauchheimer and 2d Lieut. Austin R. Davis.

2d Lieut. Robert H. Dunlap, U. S. M. C., is taking his "regular trick" at duty in the Washington Navy Yard. Senator Frye, of Maine, shows an active interest in this young officer, and sees in his success one more evidence that the "men from Maine" are all right.

Much sympathy is felt throughout the service over the recent sad bereavement of Mrs. Kirkland. It is understood that she, together with her widowed daughter, Mrs. Quackenbush, will make a permanent residence on the Pacific coast, probably in the vicinity of Coronado.

Chief Engr. John W. Moore and his family are spending the summer at Lake George, N. Y. Their pleasant cottage, "The Moorings," is filled with the friends of the family, and as soon as the duties of the retired list are completed it is likely that Mr. Moore will take up his residence there for the remainder of the season.

Paymr. Gen. Stanton has ordered three additional Paymasters to the Philippine Islands. They are: Maj. Schofield, a grandson of Lieut. Gen. Schoefield; Maj. Sternberg, nephew of the Surgeon General, and Maj. Sheary, who sailed for Manila on the hospital ship Sandia and carried funds enough to pay the troops up to Sept. 1.

Mrs. Gilbreath, whose husband, Maj. E. C. Gilbreath, died at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, will probably make her home with her son, Mr. W. S. Gilbreath, 318 Walnut avenue, Austin, Ill., and she may be addressed there. The family do not yet know whether the War Department will bring his remains home. It was Maj. Gilbreath's wish to be buried at Arlington.

It is thought the President will appoint the following Peace Commissioners. The first three named are decided upon, the others problematical: Secretary William R. Day, of Ohio; Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; Senator William P. Frye, of Maine; Justice Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana, of the Supreme Court; Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

Lieut. C. B. T. Moore, U. S. N., was at the Department early in the week in consultation with the Bureau officers relative to the Bennington. He has been fortunate enough to secure the position of executive officer on this fine craft. It is expected that the Bennington will be sent to Alaska as a relief for the Wheeling some time the coming autumn.

Capt. H. G. Stigges, of the Massachusetts, called at the Navy Department during the week. He has high praise for the behavior of the fleet at the battle of Santiago, and expresses the belief that there are no ships afloat, in any navy, which would have passed through the service of the last few months with such immunity from accident and disability. Mrs. Higginson accompanied her husband to the city.

Among Army officers lately in New York City are Lieut. W. J. Pardee, Hotel Endicott; Lieut. J. H. Rice, Lieut. G. S. Cartwright, Major F. A. Smith, Lieut. F. C. Marshall, Capt. G. H. Morgan, Col. A. L. Wagner, Grand Hotel; Major C. W. Miner, The Netherlands; Gen. J. F. Kent, Astor House; Major A. H. Bowman, the Windsor; Lieut. J. A. Harman, the Gerlach; Major M. C. Foote, Murray Hill.

The death from yellow fever of Lieut. Carl Koops, Co. G, 10th Inf., recalls the fact that the same bullet that passed through the leg of his Captain (Van Vliet) struck the Lieutenant in the forehead, passing out at the back of the scalp. Co. G was in the battles of the 1st and 2d of July, and suffered heavily. Only when the roster of the 10th Infantry is published will the severe losses of the regiment in battle and by sickness be known.

P. A. Engr. Harold P. Norton, U. S. N., is the recipient of many warm congratulations over his assignment to duty as Superintending Engineer for the completion of the U. S. S. Albany, now under construction at the works of Sir Wm. Armstrong, England. Mr. Norton will be accompanied to England by Assistant Naval Constructor Horatio G. Gillmore, U. S. N. It is believed that the Albany will be ready for commission by the beginning of February next.

Gen. Shafter was to leave Santiago, Aug. 26, and is due at Montauk on Monday, Aug. 29. All of the 5th Army Corps have now left Cuba. The Nueces brings the 24th Infantry. The officers accompanying Gen. Shafter are Lieut. Col. E. J. McClelland, B. F. Pope and G. McC. Derby, Maj. Robert H. Noble, John Miley and S. W. Grosbeck, Capt. J. E. Milmore and E. H. Plummer. Lieut. Col. Havard, Chief Surg., and Maj. Starr, Inspector General, have been transferred to Gen. Lawton's staff and will remain at Santiago.

Lieut. S. J. Logan, U. S. M. C., was visiting relatives at Newport, R. I., Aug. 19.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., visited Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, and called on the President.

The Hawaiian National Guard is hereby welcomed to affiliation with other military resources of the republic.

The coronation ceremonies of Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, take place Sept. 6, when she comes of age.

Lieut. James C. Gillmore, U. S. N., has been assigned to command the torpedo boat Porter, now at the Navy Yard, New York.

Admiral Sampson, U. S. N., is to be tendered a reception by the Glen Ridge Club, Glen Ridge, N. J., on the evening of Aug. 27.

Capt. C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., recently promoted from 1st Lieutenant, was a recent visitor to Annapolis, Md., where his family resides.

Col. Henry E. Noyes, of the U. S. Cavalry, visited New York from Montauk Point, Aug. 22, and was warmly received by many friends.

Miss Maxwell and Mrs. Eastman, sisters of Lieut. Maxwell, U. S. N., are passing this summer in Washington, and are at 1716 I street, N. W.

Lieut. Reginald F. Nicholson, U. S. N., has been selected as the commander of the new torpedo boat Farragut. He has been serving on the Oregon.

Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Jr., 5th U. S. Art., lately visiting at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, will not rejoin at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, until next week.

Lieut. P. A. Connolly, 5th U. S. Art., lately on recruiting duty in New York City, has joined Battery C of his regiment at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskin, 2d U. S. Art., was expected at Fort Schuyler from Fort Adams the latter part of this week, to spend a short leave with his family.

Lieut. Comdr. Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., who commanded the Fern, of the blockading squadron, is reported as seriously ill at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

Col. T. McGregor, 9th U. S. Cav., formerly Lieutenant Colonel, 8th U. C. Cav., arrived at Camp Wikoff, Montauk, N. Y., from Fort Meade, S. D., and Washington, D. C.

Mrs. C. L. Wilson has joined her husband, Col. Wilson, in New York City, where the latter is stationed. Their daughter, Mrs. Peck, is still at Atlantic City, N. J.

Capt. James H. Sands, U. S. N., who has been in command of the Columbia since Sept. 10, 1895, has been detached and assigned to duty as Governor of the Naval Home.

The report cabled from Gibraltar that Gen. Primo de Rivera, formerly Governor General of the Philippines, had been shot, is denied, and it is stated he is in good health.

Lieut. William Brooke, 4th U. S. Inf., son of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, lately at Governors Island, is now at Fort Sheridan. He had a sunstroke, but is recovering.

Mrs. Sewell, wife of Lieut. W. E. Sewell, U. S. N., is spending the summer at Wakefield, Mass. Later in the season it is likely that she will take her family to Lake George.

Maj. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, U. S. V., who was promoted for gallantry at El Caney and San Juan, called upon President McKinley at the White House, Aug. 20, and tendered his respects.

Ex-Lieut. H. O. Flipper, who has spent much time in Washington since April last working for reinstatement in the Army, has, says the New York "Sun," returned to his home at Santa Fe, N. M.

Mrs. J. F. Streeter and granddaughter have returned to their home in Kansas after a visit of several weeks to Mrs. Geo. F. Landers, wife of Lieut. Landers, 4th U. S. Art., at West Point, N. Y.

Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., contributes to the August number of the "Century" an article on "The Sanitary Regeneration of Havana," a subject he is well qualified from former experiences to discuss.

From Honolulu it is announced that there is positive no truth in the story that Princess Kaiulani is engaged to Capt. P. Bradley Strong, of New York. This denial is on authority of Mr. Cleghorn, father of Kaiulani.

The board of Navy officers, of which Capt. F. J. Higginson is president, to pass upon the disposition of the vessels of the auxiliary fleet, began its sessions at Washington, Aug. 25. They will visit the several ports where the vessels are located.

The St. Paul carried to Manila the only woman who traveled there on a troop ship. She is the wife of A. H. Nickerson, who resigned from the Army Nov. 15, 1883 as Major and Assistant Adjutant General. Her husband is now chief clerk in the Commissary Department about to be established in Honolulu.

We know of a young lady who preserves with religious care the gloves she wore when Hobson danced with her and shook hands. To be kissed by Hobson makes a young lady a sufficient attraction to run a country fair, and this Miss Emma Arnold has been asked to do by the directors of the county fair at Wichita, Kan.

The Lambs Club, New York, on Wednesday night gave a dinner to several officers of the U. S. S. Iowa who are members of the club. The Lambs from the Iowa who were present were Lieuts. Van Duzer and Twining and Chief Surg. Crandall. Among the guests were Capt. Lincoln Karmann, U. S. Marine Corps, of the Iowa; Lieut. N. G. McFarland, of the Oregon, and several other officers of the fleet.

Capt. William Paulding, 10th Inf., accompanied by his wife and brother-in-law, James H. Bunce, Jr., left this city on the New Bedford boat yesterday afternoon for Cottage City, Mass. A special permit had been obtained from the authorities for the party to travel on that line, as it is not ordinarily permitted to carry passengers. Capt. Paulding's condition would not permit of his traveling by rail. He was one of the two officers ill with malarial fever who arrived on the Concho from Santiago July 30.

There are toughs in Porto Rico as elsewhere, and sometimes they make trouble. The dispatches say that a small riot occurred there, Aug. 20, adjoining Gen. Miles' headquarters, but the disturbance was quickly quelled, Col. Clous, of Gen. Miles' staff, dispersing a howling mob of Spaniards by flourishing his revolver. As a Judge Advocate Col. Clous knew exactly what the law was and as an old officer of the line he knew exactly how to enforce it, without waiting to consult his text books on international law. He has been designated as Secretary and Recorder of the commission on the government of Cuba. He has left Porto Rico and will reach this country in a day or two. Col. Clous is an able and accomplished officer.

Mrs. Chauncy R. Burr, wife of Asst. Surg. Burr, U. S. N., at present on duty on the Monterey, was on a visit to New York this week from Washington, D. C.

General Leonard Wood, says a Santiago dispatch, has had a slight attack of fever. Gen. Shafter has also been slightly indisposed, but sails about Aug. 27 for New York.

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., in camp for some time past in Florida, is back among his old friends at Fort Monroe, Va., and will remain on duty at that post for the present.

The 6th U. S. Inf., which met with such losses at Santiago, is to be honored by the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati with a bronze memorial to be erected at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lient. Col. A. E. Bates, U. S. A., our Military Attaché in London, England, will arrive in Berlin next week to witness the German Army maneuvers which take place Sept. 3 to 10 next.

Lient. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro, U. S. N., has joined the Oregon as executive officer, having been detached from the San Francisco of the first North Atlantic squadron under Adm. Howell.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U. S. N., went to the mountains of West Virginia this week with his wife and sister-in-law to secure much needed rest and thus promote his complete recovery.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler is to be tendered a royal reception by his legion of friends in Alabama when he returns there being relieved by Maj. Gen. Shafter in the command of Camp Monteau Point.

Maj. Gen. W. M. Graham has now got his command at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., in excellent shape and in good sanitary condition. The camp is named in honor of the late distinguished Maj. Gen. George Gordon Mende, U. S. A.

Pay Director Charles W. Abbott, U. S. N., retired, is spending the present summer at Warren, R. I. Notwithstanding his advanced years, Pay Director Abbott has taken the keenest interest in the Americo-Spanish war from its beginning.

Oyster Bay is to give Col. Roosevelt an ovation. Which reminds us, says the New York "Herald," that a big oyster—the Governorship—is to be opened in a few months, and it may happen that "Teddy" may be found wielding the knife as deftly as he has the sword.

Maj. Perry Belmont, the wealthy New Yorker, has resigned his position of Inspector General of Volunteers with rank of Major, his chief, on whose staff he has been serving, having severed his relations with the 2d Corps to go to Cuba with the military commission.

Lient. John C. Fremont, U. S. N., who has been in command of the torpedo boat Porter for some time past, has been detached from that vessel and has assumed the duties of Supervisor of New York Harbor, relieving Lient. E. J. Berwind, U. S. N., retired.

It was from an overcharged heart that Naval Constr. Hobson, in speaking of Saturday's review, remarked: "It was a lucky thing for the sailors that there was a half-mile of water between them and the shore. If they had been nearer they'd have been hugged to death."

Comrade R. H. Walker, of John L. Worden Garrison No. 154, Regular Army and Navy Union, is announced as Special Assistant Inspector General, charged with the supervision of all subordinate garrisons in the Philippine Islands under the direction of the National Commander.

Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th U. S. Inf., who was wounded at Santiago, is stopping at the Grand Hotel, New York. His wound, which was caused by a Mauser bullet passing through his thigh, is nearly healed, though he still suffers from the injury to the nerves of the injured leg.

Rear Adm. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., was reported slightly ill at Westport, Conn., Aug. 22, where he was visiting his daughter, Mrs. R. S. Worth. His trouble is nervous prostration, and he expects to be fully restored to health by the rest he is now able to take, before returning to Cuba.

Great Britain generally, and London especially, genuinely regret the loss caused by the appointment of Ambassador Col. Hay as Secretary of State. He is not only liked for his personal and social qualities, but for his dignified representation of America and his able conduct of diplomatic questions.

Lient. Thos. M. Brumby, U. S. N., who first unfurled our colors in Manila, is a Georgian and spent several years of his life in Atlanta. His old acquaintances describe him as a man of great personal magnetism and was always distinguished for his soldierly bearing. Lient. Brumby has a nephew in Adm. Sampson's fleet.

The following officers of the services were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Aug. 17, 1898: Capt. Thos. D. Walker, R. C. S.; Maj. F. M. Schrader, U. S. V.; Maj. S. P. Jocelyn, U. S. A.; Col. T. McGregor, U. S. A.; Lient. W. C. Wren, U. S. A.; Lient. W. H. Simons, U. S. A.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John Carmichael, of the Marine Hospital Service, has been assigned by the President to duty at Honolulu. No attempt will be made at present to establish a station at that place, but Surgeon Carmichael will represent the service and report to Washington what is necessary in the premises. He will occupy an office with the Consul.

Senor Francisco Carrern y Justiz, a native-born Cuban of distinguished family, a recent arrival in Boston from Jamaica, W. I., is quoted as replying to the question, "What is the future of Cuba?" "There is no future for Cuba unless it is annexed to the United States. The term 'Cuba Libre' is absolutely meaningless, unless it is combined with 'free America.' A Cuban republic is out of the question."

Lient. T. M. Brumby, U. S. N., Rear Adm. Dewey's flag officer, who was selected to raise the Stars and Stripes over Manila, is a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Summit, N. J., and took part in an open tournament on the club links in May, 1897. On the bulletin board in the clubhouse is a large portrait of the Lieutenant under which is written, "Who represented Baltusrol in the Manila tournament."

Maj. Gens. Wade and Butler, of the Cuban Commission, conferred last week with President McKinley in Washington as to their duties. A dispatch from Camp Alger quotes Gen. Butler as saying: "The present plan is to garrison Cuba with the 2d Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Graham commanding, and the 6th Army Corps, Gen. Neale commanding. These troops will not be ordered South until the latter part of September."

Gen. W. S. Worth is still under Dr. Wyeth's care in New York City, his wounds proving more serious than was supposed at first. He has undergone several very painful operations. No doubt, however, is expressed of his ultimate restoration to health. We congratulate the gallant General on receiving Colonency in the Regular Army, which reached him last week. It is some consolation in the midst of his suffering.

Maj. Gen. Shafter is expected to arrive in New York the latter part of this week on the transport Mexico.

The wives of many Navy officers were made happy on Saturday by the home coming of their husbands from whom they had been so long separated. Among those who were in New York to greet their returning heroes were Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. R. C. Smith. There is a movement on foot among the members of the Army and Navy Club of New York to give a reception to Adm. Sampson and Schley.

The residents of Glen Ridge, N. J., gave Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., a hearty greeting on Aug. 20, when he arrived there after parade of the warships under his command at New York. The depot was decorated and illuminated, and a large crowd was in waiting. The Admiral, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sampson and other members of the family, was loudly cheered, and there were many callers at the family residence to pay their respects.

Gen. J. Ford Kent, who has a thirty-day furlough, said he was enjoying good health, although his nervous system had been subjected to a severe test in the Cuban campaign, and he felt the need of a month's leave of absence. He has been transferred to the 7th Army Corps and, at the expiration of his furlough, expects to return to Cuba with that body of troops. Gen. Kent called on the President Aug. 20. He and Mrs. Kent will spend a few days in the mountains.

Isaac C. Kettler, writing to Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., from Grove City, Pa., July 13, relative to the late Capt. Charles W. Rowell, U. S. A., who served four years in the college there as Military Professor, says: "Capt. Rowell was highly esteemed by our people here; a soldier and a Christian gentleman; a man of culture and true nobility. Endeared to his friends and to all who knew him by so many gentlemanly qualities and kindly courtesies, his loss will be widely felt."

Among the several heads of departments at the Naval Academy, who were detached at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and who, gossip says, are likely to resume their duties at the Academy on Oct. 1, are Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, Department or Ordnance; Comdr. Charles Belknap, Navigation; Chief Engr. G. H. Kearny, Steam Engineering; Comdr. Harry Knox, Mechanics; Prof. N. M. Terry, Physics; Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, Mathematics; Comdr. F. M. Wise, Languages.

We are glad to learn that Capt. Clark, late of the Oregon, reports that he is convalescent, and his physical condition has been much improved by rest. He expects to go to the Brooklyn Navy Hospital, where he will pass a medical examination, after which, with his family, he will go to St. Joseph, Mo., where the Captain will spend several days visiting his brother and other relatives and friends. His brother thinks that by the time his six months' leave has expired Capt. Clark will have regained his usual state of health.

Rear Adm. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., received a dispatch on Aug. 20 from the Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum of New York, saying: "The forty-eight thousand members of the Royal Arcanum of the Empire State extend cordial greetings upon your safe return to our shores. Your valorous achievements will illuminate the pages of history, and command the admiration and gratitude of the American people. Please accept assurances of a fraternal welcome and best wishes for continued health and prosperity."

On the day of the naval parade the tug Mutual carried Adm. Sampson's family—wife and children—down the bay to greet him. His married daughter—wife of Capt. Smith, of the Indiana—and her children accompanied them. Among the party on board especially invited to meet them were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Ferguson, Mrs. Fernando Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, U. S. A., and Miss Gibson, Miss Farrington, Rev. Frank Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, the Misses Wheeler, Miss Blackwell, and others.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, of the cruiser New York, and Mrs. Chadwick, went to Long Beach, L. I., on Saturday last, to give the Captain a much needed rest. He had to undergo the inevitable reception, but evidently took pleasure in doing so. One who was present writes: "Mrs. Chadwick and her mother stood nearby and looked on admiringly. Very pretty, indeed, was the picture of the scores of beautiful children who trooped up to meet the Captain. Very tender was his manner toward them and most gracious his demeanor toward the young women who greeted him."

"I am glad to see you looking so well, Admiral," was the President's greeting to Admiral Sampson, "and I want to congratulate you upon the magnificent results of the fight of the 3d of July off Santiago." The "Sun" says that he appears worn and anxious. The stoop that has marked him for several years has been aggravated in a marked degree since he left Washington last spring. His hair and beard are somewhat whiter than they were, and his face, while still impassive and unexpressive, shows deeper marks than formerly. The effects of the fatigue and strain of the blockade are but too apparent.

We have received from William V. Burt, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, copies of papers which show the serious

effects upon buildings of the street fighting in Montevideo during the recent "revolution" in Uruguay. It was really a military revolt, in which several regiments joined. Artillery was used freely in the street fighting, and the government was finally victorious. In Buenos Ayres the American cause seems to have one champion in the "Standard" newspaper, and the Spaniards a very warm one in the "Correo Espanol." According to the latter paper every fight in this war has been a thrilling victory for the Spaniards.

The Rev. L. E. Young, lately returned from Europe, preached on Sunday last at Asbury Park on "European Feeling Toward Our Country." "Austria is bitter, Germany is jealous, France and Russia are hostile, Greece epitomized her sentiments in the gesticulation of a Greek colonel who could speak no English, but who stood and pounded one hand against the other exultantly and yelled 'America' (thumping hard) 'Spain.' England wanted us to win, but she also wanted us to get a jolly good thrashing first, lest we become too cocky. Ireland sympathized and Scotland—God bless her—anybody fighting for freedom can count on Scotland, from one end of her to the other."

Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf., was presented with a sword by his friends and admirers of the 2d W. Va. Regiment of Vols. The presentation was made by Gov. Atkinson upon the reviewing stand at the close of a review of the regiment at Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 15. The Governor said: "You, my dear Captain, have been universally courteous to these officers and men, and the officers have selected me to assure you of their appreciation of you and your methods as a soldier in our Regular Army." Capt. Burns received the sword and thanked the donors feelingly. He was also presented with a letter from the regiment signed by the Colonel, D. T. E. Castell, expressing their high appreciation of his character and his services.

The marriage is announced of Miss Marie Turner Schenck and Mr. Louis Adrien Guillemet at Trinity Church, New Orleans, March 20, 1897, by the Rev. Beverly Warner. Mrs. Guillemet is a daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Du Bois Schenck.

Speaking of Army officers' sons in the 1st Regt. of Vol. Engrs., it is interesting to note that 1st Lieut. Joseph R. Haskin, who serves therein, is of the fourth generation of his family in the U. S. Army. His great grandfather was a surgeon, Dr. Lawrence Sprague, more than seventy years ago. His grandfather, Gen. Joseph A. Haskin, was one of the heroes of the Mexican War, where he lost an arm, and served also in the War of Rebellion. His father, Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, served during the Civil War in the 1st U. S. Art. Lieut. Haskin and his brother, Dr. William H. Haskin, are now in the Army at Porto Rico.

From Jacksonville, Fla., an officer of the 1st Texas Infantry writes: "Health of Co. K and regiment good, and while a few may not wish to go to Cuba now, a very large majority would welcome an order to move forward, as it is reasonable to suppose much active duty is in store for the Army of occupation and the 'bugaboo' of police duty and cleaning streets thrown out by some who did not wish to go to the front, has not affected the 1st Texas to any great extent. More real soldiering and exciting campaigns are likely to be the lot of the Cuban expedition than was afforded the Volunteers, who went with Gen. Shafter, consequently the boys will have many opportunities no doubt to distinguish themselves."

Capt. F. D. Garrett, U. S. A., retired, who attended a performance at the Casino, New York City, a few nights since with a party which included Naval Constr. Hobson, U. S. N., received quite an unexpected ovation. The party occupied a private box, and as soon as Mr. Hobson was recognized, the audience greeted him with enthusiasm, Mr. Hobson being forced to make a modest acknowledgment. This was no sooner done than a score of people in the audience set up a yell of "Three cheers for Gen. Wheeler" and they were given with a will that fairly shook the house. Capt. Garrett, with his flowing white beard and military uniform, had been mistaken for Gen. Wheeler, who was in the city at the time.

The Hon. Charles Denby, ex-Minister to China, has returned home after the longest tour of service any minister of the United States has ever had. He was appointed in the beginning of President Cleveland's first term, and while his continuance in office was due in part to President Harrison's personal friendship, it was due also to the fact that Mr. Denby's conduct of his office was very acceptable to the missionaries, who form one of the important elements of diplomatic negotiations in China. Mr. Denby was a distinguished member of the Indiana bar, and his treatment of diplomatic questions showed his finished legal training. He is mentioned as a possible member of the peace commission, for which he is well fitted by legal and diplomatic experience.

Miss Wheeler, daughter of the commander of Camp Wikoff, was one of the passengers who arrived there on the "Olivette" from Cuba. She has been nursing sick soldiers in Cuba. "I came up on the 'Olivette,'" she said, "because most of the men on her were my patients in Cuba and I wanted to be with them on the trip home. I have devoted myself entirely to the soldiers since I have been away and am all wrapped up in the work. The officers get all the attention they want when they are sick, but there has been a scarcity of nurses for the privates, and so I made up my mind to give my time to them. They have borne their sufferings nobly, and the country is to be congratulated in having such men in the ranks of its Army."

In a letter to John D. Drum, the eldest son of Capt. John Drum, publisher of the Boston "Globe," 1st Lieut. O. Murphy, of his company, says: "Starting at 6 a. m., July 1, we reached our place on the field of battle at 11 a. m. Capt. Drum was well and seemed in good spirits. He ordered his company to fire, and the Spaniards in the trenches immediately returned a volley which killed his father, who was the first man in his company to fall. He was shot through the center of the breast, the ball passing directly through from the front to the rear. He was standing up giving the order for his men to fire when it occurred. He fell immediately, and all the words he uttered were, 'I'm done.' He lived for a few minutes, and took a little water, but did not revive sufficiently to recognize any one."

A visit was recently made by Mrs. Miles to the hospital at Fort Myer, Va., and that at Fort Monroe, where she is reported to have complained of the failure to deliver to the sick delicacies and other supplies sent them by patriotic organizations. At Fort Myer she found a large quantity of supplies which had never been opened because as she was informed no one had the proper authority to do so. She was told they had been there many days and would so remain until some one directed that they be opened. Mrs. Miles on her own authority ordered the packages broken open and directed their distribution under charge of the proper medical officers to the sick. Her action was welcomed at the hospital and served to relieve any one of the so-called responsibility for having tampered with the supplies.

To a "World" reporter Gen. Wheeler said: "I was deeply impressed by the deaths of Lieuts. Smith and Shipp, of the 10th Cav. They were classmates and roommates at West Point, consecutive files in the same regiment, and I am told consecutive files in their class. They devoted themselves to their profession, and were men who, if they had lived, would have become very distinguished cavalry officers. They had visited Europe and inspected the cavalry service of the different nations, and had studied all the books of authority on the subject. Both of them were competent for high cavalry command, and these two men fell dead within a few moments of each other at San Juan. One was killed going up the first hill and the other was killed just as he got beyond the ridge of the first hill and was descending the slope on the other side."

The Salt Lake City "Tribune" publishes a double column cut of Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf., saying: "An officer in the regiment writes: 'The 16th Inf. rushed in an open field in support of the 6th Inf. that was gradually being driven back from a fortified hill and block house, losing a great number of men. The 16th charged 1,000 yards carrying the 6th forward with a yell, the other regiments closing in the rear. The colors of the 16th were the first on the hill and 1st Lieut. Guy G. Palmer was up some time before the colors, and when they came up he took them from the color bearer and after waving them several times, planted them on the hill. The 16th distinguished itself by taking the key of the Spanish position. Lieut. Palmer came out of the gallant charge without a scratch and the news of his heroic work in that historic charge will be read with pleasure by all who knew him.'" An officer's wife wrote the following in a personal letter to the editor of the "Tribune": "All the officers' belongings, even to their diaries and lead pencils, were stolen from them during the two days' fight. The clothes on their backs were all they had."

CANDIDATES FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Following is a list of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy and their alternates as Naval Cadets, taking the examinations, which begin on Sept. 1. When no alternate is mentioned there is none:

Alabama—Richard J. Chapman Lewis B. Potterfield, John D. Burnett (alternate) D. C. Bingham Francis P. McLean (alternate) James M. Austin Wm. D. Hays, Joseph G. Hillman (alternate).

Arkansas—Horace S. Klyse, John C. Wilmot (alternate).

California—George P. Brown.

Colorado—Henry G. S. Wallace, Charles W. Sell (alternate).

Florida—W. D. Puleston.

Georgia—Clarence H. Price, Oris H. Mackenzie (alternate).

Illinois—Henry W. Maxwell, Frank W. Sterling (alternate), Theodore J. Surman R. R. Adams, John C. Lorraine (alternate).

Indiana—Edward Kintner, Earl Johnson (alternate), John W. Shaw, John S. Arwin, Jr. (alternate), Edward J. Marquart, Albert L. Marshall (alternate).

Iowa—Julius C. Townsend, Eugene L. Von Bron (alternate).

Kentucky—C. L. Hackman, John A. Cunningham (alternate), Robert Wallace, William N. Huger (alternate), William W. Smith, Roscoe C. Davis, South Strong John C. Howard, Nason W. Hancock (alternate).

Louisiana—M. L. Goldman, Ashton C. Lawrence (alternate) Darius M. Atkins Fred H. Newton George C. Lawson, Thomas T. Boyd (alternate).

Maryland—William T. Conn, Abram C. Claude, Massachusetts—Ralph M. Griswell, John C. Root (alternate), Edwald L. Demerett, Herbert Apted (alternate), Otto C. Dawling, D. B. Bary (alternate), John H. Blackburn, Fred. J. Haus (alternate).

Michigan—John Woodruff, Charles B. Nims (alternate).

Missouri—Harry J. Morton, William A. Richardson (alternate), E. F. Hornbostel, Fred. N. Potett (alternate), William H. Walther W. L. Pryor, Walter Deehan (alternate), Ralph P. Craft Harry Bawldridge, Murray Q. Tanner (alternate).

Nebraska—Wain M. French, Charles H. Lyman (alternate).

New Hampshire—Edward B. Parker, H. E. Hutchins (alternate).

New Jersey—A. C. Barrett, Wilson Brown, Jr. (alternate).

New York—Howard Smith, Andrew A. Peterson (alternate); William J. McQuillan George A. Dearing; Oscar Briner, Stewart M. Conant (alternate), James P. Murdoch, F. A. Rubbles (alternate), Charles S. Symonds K. B. De Lano, A. E. L. Hart (alternate), Merritt S. Corning, Ralph T. Norris (alternate).

North Carolina—Adolph Staton, James F. Dorch (alternate).

Ohio—Leroy Brooks, George K. Elliot (alternate), Charles E. Smith; James Reed, William Van Duzer (alternate), Frank Ulrich.

Oregon—Walter F. Smith.

Pennsylvania—James A. Campbell, Clayton M. Somers, Fred. B. McNair (alternate), Walter Bertlette, George B. Horning (alternate); George N. Thompson, Richard J. Herman (alternate); Alvah J. Hay, Harry S. Keek (alternate).

Tennessee—Flench M. Estick, Frank N. Johnson (alternate), George S. Ownby.

Texas—Hensley Lacy, F. Llewellyn (alternate), Carroll Bean, Albert Oldfield (alternate), Arnold Bresarty, Otto Richardson (alternate).

Vermont—Harold D. Childs; Harry D. Holden, Raymond W. Wheeler (alternate).

Virginia—Charles W. Early, Edwin M. Watson (alternate), James P. Lannon, William P. Helm, Jr. (alternate).

West Virginia—Victor B. Darson, Semmes Read (alternate), Charles Despurd, Guilford Darst (alternate).

Wisconsin—John S. Abbott, Leopard Kabat (alternate), Eail P. Flinney, James S. Chase (alternate).

Wyoming—Emory S. Laud, Torrey Maghe (alternate).

Richard Wainwright, Jr., Presidential appointee; Rufus S. Thompson (alternate).

CAMP WIKOFF.

If it be true that the soldiers at Camp Wikoff are compelled to live on the stale rations taken to Santiago and brought back with them, some remedy should be found for such a condition of things. The sick in the hospitals appear to be faring well and also the Volunteers, whose generous friends are seeing that they are supplied with every luxury. But the unfortunate soldier of the Regular Army, who is too sick or exhausted to be left in Cuba and not sick enough to be sent to the hospital, is the one who suffers. Camp Wikoff is a hospital camp, and every man in it should be treated as a sick man, so far as his diet is concerned. Our troops have suffered untold discomfort and hardship in Cuba; they should not be brought back to suffer in the midst of luxury like hardships, even in a lesser degree. Nor should they be left dependent on the charity or generosity of liberal citizens for what the Government ought to furnish. Routine should be disregarded in order to give to our soldiers what they need, and they have so richly deserved.

When ex-Lieut. Gov. Haile, of Massachusetts, who had brought a tugboat loaded with provisions for the Massachusetts troops, went to thank General Young for courtesies shown, the General said: "I am glad that you have been able to come here to give the Volunteer soldiers such attention, but permit me to call to your notice an important fact which you seemed to have overlooked. It is this: The Volunteers of this Army receive a vast amount of attention. They have all they can consume, and they ought to have it, but equally worthy of consideration of the regular soldier, the man employed by the Government to stand ready at any hour to go to any territory, and after finishing his work to return, not to civil life, but to continue as a soldier. In all this splendid generosity the Regular has been neglected. He has seen the Volunteers loaded with delicacies and he has been ignored. Now, ladies and gentlemen, remember the Regular soldier. Give some of your bounty to him. He deserves it." General Young spoke from his heart, and that he made an impression was evident when Mr. Haile sent the tug Westerly with a load of delicacies for the Regulars. There was an abundance of fresh eggs, fruit, oatmeal, fresh bread, preserves and everything that would be relished by men who had been living on hard tack and sloppy coffee for three months. The supplies were distributed among the 8th and 22d Inf and the 9th Cav. The 6th Cav. probably will be the next to benefit. It is reported that the Secretary of War has authorized General Wheeler to purchase all necessary supplies for

the sick in the camp hospital. This will include everything on the list.

Of Camp Wikoff J. H. Burtenshaw, M. D., of New York, says in the "Medical News": "The regulations which have been adopted in connection with the landing of the troops show admirable forethought, and every precaution will be taken to prevent infection. Too much praise cannot be given to Colonel Forwood and Dr. Ira C. Brown for having overcome difficulties which would have staggered men of less force and ability, for in less than one week they planned and erected the largest and most complete hospital of its kind ever seen in this country. Dr. Brown, who was Surgeon of the 6th Cav. before being detailed to duty at the general hospital, recently brought thirty-five sick troopers from Tampa to Montauk in a freight car devoid of comforts or conveniences, most of the men being ill with typhoid fever, and landed his patients at the camp in better condition than when they started. Such a feat is one to be proud of, but the conscientious Surgeon decreased in weight by fifty pounds in doing it. The arrangement of the entire hospital is admirable in every respect, and it will indeed be a very sick patient who is not quickly restored to health and vigor under the influence of these surroundings. At the present time the working staff of the general hospital, in addition to Colonel Forwood and Dr. Brown, is made up of three very efficient acting assistant surgeons—Drs. F. G. Jones, C. E. Moore, and Moons—thirty-one orderlies, one steward, one assistant steward, one cook, and one assistant cook. One hundred additional orderlies have been asked for, and the kitchen force will also be increased. Dr. Brown has proved himself such a capable and painstaking officer that the wisdom shown in his selection for this important post is very apparent."

THE NAVAL WAR BOARD.

Secretary Long has taken advantage of the opportunity afforded in the leisure of his vacation to write the following letter of commendation to the members of the Naval War Board:

"Hingham, Mass., Aug. 21.

"My Dear Admiral: In view of the practical ending of the war with Spain and the well-earned relief from further duty to which the Naval War Board is now entitled, I cannot, though absent from the Department, forbear to express to you, and through you to your associates on the Board, Commodore Crowningshield and Capt. Mahan (retired), the very high appreciation which the Department has of the service it has rendered since the war began. That its members have been faithful and diligent in the highest measure goes without saying, for they are animated by the high professional spirit which distinguishes the Navy and which they have themselves done so much to stimulate and maintain. But from my personal knowledge and observation I desire to add to this that equally marked have been the intelligence, the wise judgment, the comprehensive forethought and the unfailing competency to every contingency which have distinguished their deliberation and action. May it not be said that not one error has been made? Proper control of the Department has been exercised over all movements in the field, and yet at the same time commanding officers have been duly left to exercise discretion and have never been hampered in their work. I do not know how your work as a member of that important Board could have been better done, or when in the arena of the war you could have rendered better service or deserved more honor. Very truly yours,

"JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary of the Navy.

"To Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., Chairman Naval War Board, Washington, D. C."

As we have criticized the system of governing the Navy by boards, we take pleasure in saying that every line of this letter is well deserved. If all boards were as discrete and intelligent as the Naval War Board has shown itself to be the objection to boards would disappear. They have left nothing to be criticized in the management of our Naval war, and are entitled to the thanks of the country.

SANITARY REPORT FROM GEN. SHAFTER.

The following is a consolidated sanitary report from Gen. Shafter's command at Santiago from Aug. 17 to 22, inclusive:

	Aug. 17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22d.
Total sick.....	1,639	1,245	1,111	1,025	1,101	900
Fever cases.....	1,246	915	827	698	817	631
New fever cases.....	101	91	87	75	158	74
Fever cases returned to duty.....	202	136	178	129.	91	85
Deaths	17	10	3	10	7	8

LOSSES IN KENT'S COMMAND.

The omission of a decimal point in the report of Gen. Kent's percentage of losses, as reported last week, made it appear that the 9th Inf. lost 55 per cent. of officers instead of 5.5. The figures were also given in round numbers. The exact percentages were as follows:

6th Inf.	36.66 per cent.; men, 26.32 per cent.
24th Inf.	34.18 per cent.; men, 18.05 per cent.
16th Inf.	30.00 per cent.; men, 19.83 per cent.
13th Inf.	29.16 per cent.; men, 23.45 per cent.
10th Inf.	28.57 per cent.; men, 9.77 per cent.
2d Inf.	22.22 per cent.; men, 9.31 per cent.
9th Inf.	5.55 per cent.; men, 6.61 per cent.
21st Inf.	4.00 per cent.; men, 8.05 per cent.
71st Inf.	2.32 per cent.; men, 12.57 per cent.

There is strong probability that hereafter all armored ships will be protected by plates treated by the new Krupp process, with which the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy is now experimenting. The advantages of this process over the Harvey is the toughness and resisting power it gives the plate. A 6-inch plate so treated and subjected to trial at Indian Head proving station a few weeks ago showed the superior strength of this armor to that of any other of similar thickness ever before tried by the Navy. The Carnegie Company is now making a 12-inch plate for trial by the Government and will soon be attacked at Indian Head. Upon the test depends in a large measure the decision of the Navy to adopt the Krupp process or not, but confidence is expressed by the Ordnance Bureau that it will fulfill all expectations. Captain O'Neal, Chief of the Bureau, stated this week to the representative of the "Journal" that he hoped it would be practicable to apply the new process to armor for the three new battleships, and he believed that when Congress understands the superior quality it possesses over that now in use it will grant the necessary increase of appropriation for this purpose. Armor deliveries for the Alabama type of battleship will begin in the Autumn, but it is too late to have these plates treated with the Krupp process.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

G. O. 60, 2D ARMY CORPS, AUG. 18, 1898.
The encampment of the 2d Army Corps, near Middletown, Pa., will hereafter be known as Camp George Gordon Meade, in honor of the memory of the hero of Gettysburg, an illustrious son of the State of Pennsylvania, who so valiantly defended the cause of his country on the soil of his State.

By command of Maj. Gen. Graham.

CARL RICHMANN, A. A. G.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MUSTERING OUT VOLUNTEERS.

G. O. 124, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 20, 1898.

"We give a synopsis of this paragraph, publishing the rest of the paragraphs complete.—Editor."

I. The following instructions for the muster out of the service of U. S. Volunteers are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Only officers of the Regular Army will muster out troops.

2. They will make full use of the men in each company having clerical ability to expedite their business.

3. They will endeavor to secure the return of absenteers and detachments prior to muster out.

4. They will report progress daily to the A. G. by telegraph.

5. Commanding officers will furnish at once to the Paymaster General a complete list of all officers to be mustered, and to the other staff departments a list of those responsible for public property.

6. Officers not responsible for public property must furnish affidavits to that effect.

7. All officers will be held to a strict accountability for the discipline of their commands and the preservation of public property.

8. Specially instructed staff officers will be detailed to receive public property.

9. Supplies will be furnished up to the date of final payment and discharge.

10. Mustering officers will see to it that the regimental and company records are correct.

11. Five muster rolls will be prepared, special attention being given to the last paragraph of Clr. 31, c. s. (see "Army and Navy Journal," Aug. 20, page 1055).

12. The muster out roll must be a complete record of all the officers and men.

13. It will be revised by a Board appointed by the commanding officer.

14. Discharge certificates will be prepared for every officer and man.

15. Discharge of absenteers will date from the muster out.

16. Where this date is not known the above fact will be stated in writing upon the muster roll containing the individual's name.

17. Absenteers not able to join will be notified to apply by letter to Paymaster General for final payment. Descriptive list of soldiers on detached service will be sent to their commanders.

18. Officers absent will be furnished with discharge certificates and notified to apply to Paymaster General for certificates of indebtedness and settlement of their accounts.

19. Absent officers and men absent sick will be examined under special instructions from A. G. O.

20. As a rule muster out will be at the State or regimental rendezvous, papers being prepared before the regiment is ordered to its State.

21. The supply departments will arrange for the care of the men at the rendezvous.

22. The muster out rolls will be dated ten days ahead, to give time for the transfer to the place of muster out and completing the work then.

23. Officers are charged to so systematically perform their duty as to prevent delay.

II. Provides for the physical examination of all Volunteer officers and enlisted men, except General officers and officers of the general staff, and for the transfer of public property.

III. Provides for final payments and full reports of the work accomplished, with recommendations as to the solution of the problem involved in the muster out of service of the U. S. Volunteers.

IV. Upon an honorable muster out and discharge from the service of the United States, all Volunteer soldiers, desiring to do so, are hereby authorized to retain their arms and accoutrements upon the value thereof being charged to them on the muster out rolls at the following rates:

Springfield breech-loading rifle or carbine, caliber .45, \$10; Colt's revolver, caliber .38, \$10; Colt's revolver, caliber .45, \$10; saber, \$3.00; blanket bags, with straps complete, \$1.15; bayonet scabbard for rifle, 50 cents; cartridge belt (single row of loops), 75 cents; cartridge belt (double row of loops), \$1; canteen, with strap, 43 cents; gun sling, 24 cents; haversack and strap, 72 cents; waist belt and plate, 30 cents; meat can, 14 cents; tin cup, 8 cents; knife, 4 cents; fork, 3 cents; spoon, 1 cent; revolver holster, 50 cents and cartridge box, 50 cents.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIR. 20, DEPT. CAL., AUG. 16, 1898.

Publishes instructions relative to the commutation of rations to sick and wounded soldiers, heretofore published in the "Army and Navy Journal."

G. O. 126, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 25, 1898.

I. Commanders of independent brigades and other small independent commands are authorized to grant leaves of absence and furloughs to not more than five per cent. of their force, under the provisions of paragraphs 44 and 106 of the Regulations.

II. The demand of hospital corps privates for the care of the sick in various commands being greater than can be supplied by transfer and enlistment, corps commanders and commanders of camps not under the jurisdiction of corps commanders are authorized and directed to detail a sufficient number of enlisted men to meet the emergency, the number of men and the length of detail to be determined by the chief surgeon.

III. The following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

All officers and enlisted men absent from their organizations on leave, furlough, or from any other cause, will at once report by letter to their respective company or regimental commanders the date, cause, period, and authority of absence. In case the whereabouts of the company or regiment is not known to the absentee, the report can be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Surgeons in charge of hospitals and all post commanders will, at the end of each month, send to the proper commander or regimental commander the name of each officer and enlisted man in the hospital or at the post, other than those belonging thereto, giving the cause of detention, date of arrival,

departure, return to duty, or death, or any other information that may be pertinent to the case.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

ORDERS, W. D., AUG. 23, 1898.

All matters relating to the tariff of duties and taxes to be levied and collected as a military contribution upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places by the forces of the United States under the several orders of the President, as published by the War Department, will be referred to the Assistant Secretary of War for his consideration and report.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR 33, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 23, 1898.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Funds.—Funds received from sales of Quartermaster's supplies to officers of the Army, and to other departments of the Government, and deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year 1898, will be taken up and accounted for on an account current for the fiscal year in which such sale is made and not on the account current for the appropriation January 1, 1899.—(Order Sec. War, Aug. 19, 1898—112147 A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 125, W. D., A. G. O., AUG. 23, 1898.

Under the provisions of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, approved March 15, 1898, published in General Orders, No. 9, March 1898, from this office, and of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 27, 1893, published in General Orders, No. 20, of March 11, 1893, from this office, and in accordance with the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Aug. 11, 1898, officers traveling on Government transports, where subsistence is not furnished, will be paid mileage at the rate of four cents per mile, and Paymaster's Clerks traveling under like conditions will be paid at the rate of four cents per mile.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 12, D. L., AUG. 22, 1898.

Maj. Frederick A. Smith, C. S. U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, Dept. of the Lakes, relieving Maj. Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S. U. S. A.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., commanding Depts. of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and such other points in the Departments as may be necessary. (S. O. 84, D. Col., Aug. 12.)

Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., and staff, will take station in Washington, D. C., to date from Aug. 1, 1898, remaining on duty there until further orders. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., is relieved from further duty with the 3d Army Corps, to enable him to accept position upon commission to arrange for the evacuation of the island of Cuba by the Spanish troops. Gen. Wade will be accompanied by his authorized aides. (H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler, U. S. V., is relieved from further duty with the 2d Army Corps, to enable him to accept position upon commission to arrange for the evacuation of the island of Cuba by the Spanish troops. Gen. Butler will be accompanied by his authorized aides. (H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, U. S. V., is relieved from further duty with the 7th Army Corps, to enable him to accept position upon the commission to arrange for the evacuation of the island of Porto Rico by the Spanish troops. Gen. Gordon will be accompanied by his authorized aides. (H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., will proceed, as soon as practicable, via New York City, to Washington, D. C., on official business. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Charles H. Mills, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to his home and await orders. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

The resignation of Maj. Chas. H. Mills, A. A. G., U. S. V., has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 15, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

Capt. Frederick M. Alger, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to his home and await further orders. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

Capt. Beverly A. Read, A. A. G., U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 3d Army Corps, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Capt. Frederick M. Page, A. A. G., U. S. V., and 2d Lieut. Alfred Hampton, 3d U. S. V. Engrs., A. D. C., will accompany Maj. Gen. Butler, U. S. V., to Cuba. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

Maj. George Andrews, A. A. G., U. S. A., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Adjutant General, Dept. of the East, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty as Adjutant General. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Charles G. Starr, Inspn. Gen., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Santiago, for duty as Inspector General of that Department. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

Maj. Thomas T. Knox, Inspn. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed from Amagansett, L. I., to Washington, D. C., and report to the Acting Inspector General of the Army, for duty in his office. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

The resignation of Maj. Perry Belmont, Inspn. Gen., U. S. V., has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 20, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., is detailed as Secretary and Recorder of the Commission appointed on the part of the United States to arrange with the Spanish commissioners for the evacuation by Spain of Cuba and the adjacent islands. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. James Gilliss, Asst. Q. M. Gen. (S. O. 187, D. E., Aug. 19.)

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., now at Santiago, will report to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., for duty as Chief Q. M. (H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

Acting Asst. Surg. William L. Stevens, U. S. A., will proceed from Orange, Va., to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Q. M.'s Dept., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the East, for temporary duty as Chief Q. M. of that Department during the absence on leave of Col. James Gilliss, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., in addition to his other duties. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Maj. Edward E. Robbins, Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will proceed at once via Washington, to New York City, N. Y., for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Florida, now at that place. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, Q. M., U. S. V., 1st Lieut. 19th Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Mich., will assume charge of that post after the departure of Capt. Frank E. Doak, 18th Pa. Vol. Inf. (S. O. 64, D. L., Aug. 20.)

Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Springfield, Ill., to make necessary preparations for the reception, encampment and comfort of the 1st Illinois Vol. Cav., under orders to proceed from Chickamauga Park, Ga., to that city. (S. O. 63, D. L., Aug. 19.)

Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, Q. M. Dept., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and return to Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

Capt. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. G. U. S. A., will proceed from Middletown, Pa., on Q. M. business. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as assistant to Maj. John Little, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Dunn Loring, Va., and will proceed to Mid-

deltown, Pa., for assignment to duty in the Subsistence Depot there. (H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

Col. John F. Weston, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for duty as Chief Commissary of that camp. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Maj. David B. Wilson, C. S. U. S. V. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Capt. Albert Brookes, C. S. U. S. V., Chief Comy., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on duty connected with the purchase of supplies for the garrison at Fort St. Michael, Alaska. (S. O. 132, D. Col., Aug. 16.)

Maj. George W. H. Stouch, C. C. S. U. S. V., will visit Greeley, Fort Collins, Eastonville, Lucerne, or Longmont, Col., as required, for the purpose of inspecting subsistence stores. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, C. S. U. S. V., is relieved from duty with the 2d Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and report to Maj. Albert D. Niskern, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as his assistant, and to temporarily relieve Maj. Niskern from those duties. Maj. Niskern, upon being relieved, will proceed on transport Comal, and superintend the distribution of supplies, under the direction of the officer in command of the guard, to the Cuban destitutes in and near Havana. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

The following named Commissaries of Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty as Commissaries of Brigades in the 7th Corps: Capt. John B. Clarke, Isaac D'Isay, William B. Hale, William B. Cowin and William J. Ryan. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Maj. Henry D. D'Isay, William B. Hale, William B. Cowin and William J. Ryan. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Maj. John W. Bayne, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Charles A. Cattermole, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Halsey L. Wood, U. S. A., will proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico, by first steamer sailing from New York City. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Acting Asst. Surg. William G. Young, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Maj. John W. Bayne, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

The following named Hospital Stewards, recently appointed, are assigned as follows: Francois L. Oltmans, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Otto Schimana, Montauk Point, N. Y.; Milton T. Estery, Fort Apache; John B. Anderson, Fort Columbus. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Acting Asst. Surg. George F. Juenemann, U. S. A., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Milton D. Norris, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Frank A. Roberts, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

The following Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed to the points hereinabove named for duty: Chas. C. Jolliffe and Gustave C. Thieme, to Huntsville, Ala.; Wm. P. Earl and Josiah W. Richards and Jas. A. Keown, to Chickamauga. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Surgeon in charge of U. S. A. Hospital Ship Relief, Pier 22, Brooklyn, N. Y., for transportation to Ponce, Porto Rico, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

The following named Brigade Surgeons, U. S. V., will report at Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty: Maj. Charles Adams, Maj. Oscar Le Seure, Maj. John L. Macumber, Maj. Bial T. Bradbury, Maj. Henry L. Lee. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Maj. John E. Woodbridge, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, will report at Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Maj. David C. Peyton, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

The following named Acting Asst. Surgs., U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty: D. N. Greathouse, Frederick H. Mills, H. M. Miley. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

A. A. Surg. Lawrence A. Felder, U. S. A., will proceed to camp at Newman, Ga., for duty. (S. O. 92, D. G., Aug. 24.)

Maj. Nathan S. Davis, Brigade Surg. of Vols., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at New York City, vice Maj. John D. Hall, Surg., relieved. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Charles A. Cattermole, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Halsey L. Wood, U. S. A., will proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico, by first steamer sailing from New York City. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

Acting Asst. Surg. William G. Young, U. S. A., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

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The following Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed to the points hereinabove named for duty: Chas. C. Jolliffe and Gustave C. Thieme, to Huntsville, Ala.; Wm. P. Earl and Josiah W. Richards and Jas. A. Keown, to Chickamauga. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Majs. Merrill W. Lang and Jacob M. Longnecker, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., are assigned to station in Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

Par. 4, S. O. 83, c. s., D. G., is amended so as to require Maj. Otto Becker, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to proceed and pay the troops stationed at St. Simons Island, Ga., on the muster of July 31, 1898, instead of Maj. George T. Holloway, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (S. O. 87, D. G., Aug. 18.)

Leave for eight days is granted Maj. Elijah W. Halford, Paymr., U. S. A. (S. O. 89, D. G., Aug. 20.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Maj. George R. Smith, Paymr., U. S. A. (S. O. 90, D. G., Aug. 22.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect Aug. 18, is granted Maj. B. W. Collier, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (S. O. 133, D. Col., Aug. 17.)

Maj. Albert S. Towar, Chief Paymr., will proceed to Fort Reno, Okla., and pay the U. S. Volunteers stationed theret. (S. O. 42, D. M., Aug. 16.)

Maj. Ralph Hartzell, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and take station there. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Maj. Jonas M. Cleland, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and take station there. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Maj. John Joy Edison, Jr., Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will pay detachments of the 6th and 9th U. S. Cav. at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y. (S. O. 191, D. E., Aug. 24.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, C. E. U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Savannah, Ga., and will take station at Boston, Mass. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sgt. Isaac B. Henry, U. S. A., having been tried and found not guilty of disrespect to his commanding officer, was acquitted by the Court. (S. O. 190, D. E., Aug. 23.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Santiago de Cuba, for duty as Signal Officer of that Department. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Ivins, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Middletown, Pa., for duty as Chief Signal Officer, 2d Corps. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

1ST CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav., is appointed by the President to be Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., will proceed on the expiration of his sick leave, to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., and join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

4TH CAVALRY.

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, 6th U. S. Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav., will proceed to New York City and report in person to Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General for the Paris Exposition, for duty pertaining to the Exposition. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

7TH CAVALRY.

2d Lieut. Edward L. King, 7th Cav., is transferred to the 8th Cav., Troop M. (H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

8TH CAVALRY.

Capt. Parker W. West, 8th Cav., will repair to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

9TH CAVALRY.

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Charles S. Isley, 9th Cav., is further extended three months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

The sick leave granted Maj. William C. Forbush, 9th Cav., is extended two months. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

10TH CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. John J. Pershing, Q. M., 10th Cav., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty at Headquarters of the Army. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

2d Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th Cav., will proceed from Lewistown, Pa., on the expiration of his present sick leave, to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join his troop. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2

August 27, 1898.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U. S. V., and supplied with subsistence to include Aug. 31, 1898, and will proceed by sea to Fort Saint Michael, Alaska, reporting to Capt. W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf., or the senior officer present, for further orders. (S. O. 108, D. Cal., Aug. 13.)

A. A. Burges, Herbert W. Hatch, H. J. Schlageter and Harry Partridge, U. S. A., are assigned to duty in Alaska and will report to 2d Lt. George H. McManus, 3d U. S. Art., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for instructions. (S. O. 110, D. Cal., Aug. 18.)

4TH ARTILLERY.

2d Lt. Hanson D. Black, 4th Art., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. Institute at Fort Washington, Md., vice 1st Lt. Wilmet E. Ellis, 4th Art., who is hereby relieved. (S. O. 191, D. E., Aug. 24.)

5TH ARTILLERY.

The sick leave for seven days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lt. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, N. J.), is extended seven days. (S. O. 189, D. E., Aug. 22.)

Sgt. Maj. John Francis, 5th Art., has at his own request been reduced to ranks and assigned to Battery A, to which he has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lt. George L. Irwin, 5th Art., is detailed for duty as Q. M. and Commissary of the U. S. A. Hospital Ship Relief, now at New York City, and will report in person to the Surgeon in command thereof for duty accordingly, relieving 1st Lt. Joseph T. Crabb, 9th Cav., who will then return to his station, West Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Cpl. Jas. Green and P. Dee, 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Q. M. Sgt. J. H. Heifler, 5th Art., will proceed from Fort Hancock to Fort Wadsworth. (5th Art., Aug. 17.)

Corps. A. R. Sweet, F. P. O'Hara, F. De Buse and F. Schroeder, A. 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Sgt. C. Hastings, A. 5th Art., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Hamilton, Aug. 17.)

Corps. W. Zephyr and J. A. Jafokal, I. 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Sgt. Chas. A. Moberg, Battery M, 5th Art., has been appointed Regimental Sergeant Major.

6TH ARTILLERY.

Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., having reported from Iber City, Fla., for assignment to a station, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 189, D. E., Aug. 22.)

1st Lt. and Adjt. J. K. Cree, 6th Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer and Engineer Officer. (Fort McHenry, Aug. 18.)

2d Lt. C. S. Babcock is assigned to Light Battery G, 6th Art.; 2d Lt. L. C. Brown to Battery H, 1st Lt. C. T. Mensher and 2d Lt. W. W. Hamilton, to Battery L, and 1st Lt. C. D. Palmer to Battery M. (6th Art., Aug. 18.)

Corps. D. M. Dixon and A. Schuebel, and Pvt. T. F. Carew, C. 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lt. William C. Davis, 6th U. S. Art., now at Fort McHenry, Md., is designated as A. A. Q. M., and will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and assume charge of the temporary purchasing depot at that place, until the return of Capt. Charles D. Palmer, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V., temporarily absent on other duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

Leave for seven days is granted to 1st Lt. W. C. Davis, 6th Art. (Fort McHenry, Aug. 16.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, 6th Art., Art. Instr. of the Department. (S. O. 91, D. G., Aug. 23.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art. (S. O. 193, D. E., Aug. 26.)

1st Lt. Arthur F. Curtis, 6th Art., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to audit post exchange accounts. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

7TH ARTILLERY.

Capt. J. R. Williams, 7th Art., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Preble, Aug. 20.)

Lieut. H. L. Steele, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Greble, Aug. 17.)

Corps. G. V. Allen, F. T. Brogan, E. R. Wilson and J. P. Kiely, I. 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., Acting Instr. Gen., will proceed to Troy, N. Y., and select a camp ground at that place for the 2d New York U. S. Vol. Inf. (S. O. 187, D. E., Aug. 19.)

Sergts. T. L. Crary and J. Bruck, 7th Art., are detailed as Clerks. (Fort Slocum, Aug. 17.)

Capt. John P. Wisser, 7th Art., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Capt. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., relieved. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Maj. J. P. Story, 7th Art., Acting Instr. Gen. of the Department, will proceed to Augusta, Me., and Portland Head, to inspect the camping ground. (S. O. 191, D. E., Aug. 24.)

8D INFANTRY.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lt. Harry Freedland, 8d Inf. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

4TH INFANTRY.

The leave granted 2d Lt. Guy V. Henry, 4th Inf., from this office, is extended one month. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

5TH INFANTRY.

The resignation of Lieut. Alfred B. MacLay, U. S. Inf. (5th Regt.), has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 19, 1898. (H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

The 5th U. S. Inf., now at Tampa, Fla., is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, via transports Knickerbocker and Saratoga, to sail from Tampa, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 19 and 20, 1898, for duty. (S. O. 87, D. G., Aug. 18.)

6TH INFANTRY.

Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted 2d Lt. Louis H. Gross, 6th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., and join his company. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lt. Edwin T. Cole, 6th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

The leave granted 1st Lt. William C. Bennett, Adjt. 6th Inf., is extended 10 days. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

7TH INFANTRY.

1st Lt. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., A. D. C., Capt., and Acting Judge Adv., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. V., for temporary duty. (S. O. 131, D. Cal., Aug. 12.)

10TH INFANTRY.

Capt. Kirkman, 10th U. S. Inf., in G. O. 28, dated in camp near Santiago, July 20, 1898, announces the death of Capt. John Drum, who was killed July 1 during the battle in front of Santiago de Cuba. When Capt. Drum received his death wound he was gallantly leading his men over the hill which was afterwards occupied by the 10th U. S. Inf., and after giving his record of more than thirty-two years in the Army, says: "By Capt. Drum's death the regiment loses a brave and excellent officer and kindly associate. The sincere sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family in its hour of bereavement." Capt. Kirkman, under date of Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 18, also announces the death of Capt. Gregory Barrett, which occurred on Aug. 7, at Santiago de Cuba, and says: "By Capt. Barrett's death the regiment loses a most distinguished officer and a congenial and pleasant companion. The sincere sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family in its hour of bereavement."

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, 10th Inf. (recently promoted), is relieved from duty as Mustering Officer of Dept. of California. (S. O. 110, D. Cal., Aug. 16.)

12TH INFANTRY.

The sick leave granted 1st Lt. Wilbur E. Dove, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 22.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

13TH INFANTRY.

Leave for one month, to date from Aug. 1, 1898, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

So much of par. 13, S. O. 192, Aug. 18, 1898, H. Q. A., as directs Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, 13th Inf., to proceed to join his regiment, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to join his regiment upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

15TH INFANTRY.

1st Lt. Frank E. Bamford, 15th Inf. (recently promoted from 2d Lt. 5th Inf.), now at Tampa, Fla., will join his company. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

16TH INFANTRY.

1st Lt. Charles B. George, Adj't, 16th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, for medical treatment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

17TH INFANTRY.

1st Lt. Frank J. Morrow, 17th Inf. (recently promoted from 2d Lt. 5th Inf.), now at Tampa, Fla., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, and join his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lt. James H. Frier, 17th Inf. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

19TH INFANTRY.

The sick leave granted Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

20TH INFANTRY.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lt. George H. Estes, Jr., and 2d Lt. Lorraine T. Richardson, 20th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 24.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. William L. Kneidler, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., and 1st Lt. Douglass F. Duval, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., Aug. 27, for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy, and such cadets thereof as may be ordered before it. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Maj. Walter Reed, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surg., U. S. V.; and Maj. Edward O. Shakespeare, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of making an investigation of the extensive prevalence of typhoid fever in the various military camps within the limits of the United States. (H. Q. A., Aug. 18.)

The board of medical officers appointed by S. O. H. Q. A., Aug. 18, 1898, will proceed to the following specified camps, in the order named, to make the inspections required under said order: Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.; Fernandina, Fla.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Huntsville, Ala.; Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Camp Meade, Pa.; and Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Aug. 19.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Aug. 22, 1898. Detail: Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; William W. Gray, Surg.; Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf.; Horatio G. Stoker, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav.; Robert C. Williams, 18th Inf.; Edmund Wittenmyer, 15th Inf.; William H. Bertson, Q. M., 15th Inf.; 2d Lt. Herschel Tapen, 15th Inf.; 2d Lt. Edward T. Hartmann, 15th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 84, D. Colo., Aug. 12.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Ariz., Aug. 19. Detail: Lieut. Col. Michael Cooney, 7th Cav.; Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; Edwin F. Gardner, Surg.; Capt. George K. McGuire, 15th Inf.; John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Robert C. Williams, 15th Inf.; Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav.; Bash H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 90, D. Colo., Aug. 8.)

Garrison C. M. Fort Schuyler Detail: Capt. J. G. Rillindall and F. Isherwood, Lieuts. H. G. Romaine and D. Lowenstein, 1st Fort Schuyler, Aug. 16.)

A. G. C. M., at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 24. Detail: 1st Lieuts. Thomas M. Moody, 20th Inf.; Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. James Williams, 5th Inf.; Henry C. Bonnycastle, 20th Inf.; Harry R. Campbell, 22d Inf.; Ivers W. Leonard, 22d Inf.; Ralph R. Parrott, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert R. Nevin, 23d Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 90, D. G., Aug. 22.)

A. G. C. M. to consist of the following named officers of the 3d N. C. Vol. Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Macon, N. C., Aug. 20. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles S. L. Taylor, president; Maj. Andrew J. Walker, Andrew J. Haywood, Capt. James E. Hamlin, Payton H. Smith, Samuel O. Mason, John T. York, 1st Lieuts. James C. Graham, Joseph J. Hood, Hyman T. Scott, 2d Lieuts. David J. Gilmer, William E. Mitchell, Samuel F. Taylor, members; 1st Lieut. Harrison B. Brown, J. A. (D. G., Aug. 22.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The sick leave granted Cadet Ernest E. Haskell, fourth class, U. S. M. A., is extended until Jan. 1, 1899. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Comy. Sergts. Thomas F. Chuck and James Lehane, and Corp. Robert Rivinus, Q. M.'s Dept. (W. D., Aug. 24.)

ASSIGNMENT OF 2D LIEUTENANTS.

The following assignments of 2d Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life (to rank from July 9, 1898), are announced:

1st Artillery—William F. Stewart, Jr., Battery A; Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Battery B; Hudson T. Patten, Battery C; Earle W. Tanner, Battery H; Frederick W. Phisterer, Battery I; Robert H. C. Keiton, Battery L; Elmer J. Wallace, Battery M.

2d Artillery—Carroll F. Armistead, Battery B; Winfield B. Carr, Battery C; Rush S. Wells, Battery G; E. B. Martindale, Jr., Battery H; Edward Carpenter, Battery I; Henry T. West, Battery K; Henry J. Hatch, Battery M.

3d Artillery—Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Battery A; Lyman M. Bass, Battery B; Guy T. Scott, Battery D; Henry C. Evans, Jr., Battery E; Harry L. James, Battery G; Henry M. Bouteille, Battery H; Henry M. Merriam, Battery I; Conrad H. Lanza, Battery K; Edward Kimmel, Battery L.

4th Artillery—Hanson B. Black, Battery A; Percy Poe Bishop, Battery C; Charles S. Haight, Battery D; Charles P. Faulkner, Battery G; Herbert J. Brees, Battery H; James B. Mitchell, Battery I; George Williams, Battery M.

5th Artillery—Joseph B. Douglas, Battery A; William R. Doores, Battery B; Morrell M. Mills, Battery E; Woodson Hocker, Battery G; Garrison Hall, Battery I; John H. Procter, Jr., Battery K; Harry P. Wilbur, Battery L.

6th Artillery—Wright Smith, Battery A; Alfred A. Starbird, Battery B; William M. Copp, Battery E; Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., Battery I; James F. Howell, Battery K; William F. Hase, Battery L; Ward B. Pershing, Battery M.

7th Artillery—Peter C. Hains, Jr., Battery A; John C. Goodfellow, Battery D; Robert R. Wallach, Battery H; Arthur F. Cassells, Battery I; C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., Battery K; Ralph P. Brower, Battery L.

1st Infantry—Campbell King, William B. Folwell, Harry E. Knight, Edward E. Downes, Courtland Nixon, Harry E. Whitney.

2d Infantry—Charles R. Hickox, Benjamin H. Watkins, Augustus C. Ledyard, Raymond Sheldon, Archie J. Harris.

3d Infantry—Tenney Ross, John R. R. Hannay, Frank S. Burr, Charles C. Todd.

4th Infantry—Joseph W. Glidden, Frank Halstead, Louis E. Hill, Ward Cheney, Frederick G. Knabenshue, Mark Wheeler.

5th Infantry—E. James Williams, Gerard Beckman Hoppin, Alfred B. MacLay (since resigned), James Leonard Graham, William C. Clarke, Jr.

6th Infantry—Frederick S. L. Price, Marshall Childs.

7th Infantry—Benjamin J. Tillman, John F. B. Mitchell, Jr.

8th Infantry—Harry A. Eaton, Henry S. Wagner, Gaston S. Turner, Edward W. Perkins.

9th Infantry—William K. Naylor, Harry F. Dalton.

10th Infantry—George J. Holden, George de G. Catlin.

11th Infantry—Edgar A. Macklin, Edwin Chase Hoyt, James M. A. Darrach, James Malcolm Graham.

12th Infantry—William H. Williams, James Edward Bell, R. W. Barnett, Laurence A. Curtis.

13th Infantry—Harold B. Smith, George D. Arrowsmith, Pearl M. Shaffer, Peyton G. Clark, Clifton C. Kinney.

14th Infantry—Joseph L. Gilbreth, Allen G. Wright.

15th Infantry—Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr.

16th Infantry—Philip E. M. Walker, James McD. Comer, William R. Webb, John T. Toffey, Jr., David B. Muilliken, Stanley H. Ford.

17th Infantry—Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Arthur Cranston, Frank Hassauerk, Irving J. Carr, Robert O. Van Horn.

18th Infantry—Bryan Conrad, Moor N. Falls.

19th Infantry—Edward Croft, Watts C. Valentine.

20th Infantry—James D. Taylor, Jr., Henry C. Bonnycastle, George H. Knox.

21st Infantry—George C. Martin, Carl A. Martin, Adolphe H. Huguet, Edward A. Bumpus, Charles R. Ramsay.

22d Infantry—Robert E. Nevin, Harry R. Campbell, Ivers W. Leonard, Ralph B. Parrott.

23d Infantry—William A. Lieber, Robert M. Bramblia, Alexander J. Macnab.

24th Infantry—Daniel F. Keller, Robert E. Frith, Donald McNulta, Stanley Howland.

25th Infantry—Thomas J. Powers, Jr., John N. Straat, Jr., Archibald L. Harrison.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Eugene J. Spencer, 2d U. S. Vol. Engineers, is relieved from recruiting duty at St. Louis, Mo., and will join his regiment. (W. D. Aug. 24.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

CAVALRY.

Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., having reported to the A. G. of the Army from sick leave, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join his regiment. (H. Q. A., Aug. 20.)

ARTILLERY.

Battery B, 1st Mass. Vol. Heavy Art., will proceed from Fort Constitution, N. H., to Fort Pickering, Salem, Mass., for duty. The Quartermaster and a suitable detachment will be left at Fort Constitution until relieved

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The 14th annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion is to be held Oct. 14, at the Algonquin Club, Boston, Mass.

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IT FLOATS.

one of the most important offices filled by promotion, a proceeding which they approve of. Still, the conduct of this office by Mr. Day is an instance of the remarkable success which we sometimes have in trusting it to an unknown man. Mr. Olney and Secretary Day have won the enduring respect of the people by their judicious management of foreign affairs during two difficult periods of our history.

Prof. George F. Becker, a distinguished geologist connected with the U. S. Geological Survey, and especially experienced in the study of mineral deposits, was sent out to the Philippines to report on their mineral resources. He sailed with the military expedition which started from San Francisco about July 20, and has probably arrived at Manila, though nothing has been heard from him since he left. It is not expected that his report will be in before October. Whether Prof. Becker will be able to pursue his investigations with thoroughness in the disturbed state of the islands is doubtful, but we are glad to see the Government seeking information on this important subject. The Spaniards have always neglected it. If the geologist is able to carry out his mission his report may have an effect upon the feeling in Congress about the Philippines.

Naval Constructor Hobson seems to have had decided success in his efforts to devise a relief valve which will discharge air from an india rubber bag in proportion to the excess of pressure in the bag over that due to submersion. He proposes to raise the Admiral Oquendo by introducing a large number of collapsed bags into the submerged hull and inflating them by compressed air. The difficulty to be met is that when the ship rises and the exterior pressure of the water due to depth is lessened the air expands and may burst the bag. Mr. Hobson has been experimenting for a week or more with various bags and valves, and seems to have met with success, for he has gone to Cuba to prepare for their use. Admiral Sampson speaks with great appreciation of his work, and there is no doubt that while the idea he is working upon is not new, it has never before had such an application as he proposes to give it, nor under such well studied conditions. The raising of the Oquendo will be an event in the salvage of ships.

The nation at large sees the value of the Naval Academy in the superb education and efficiency it has given our Naval officers, but the public does not know that this institution is now undergoing, in its first stages, a physical rehabilitation that will increase its influence in the preparation of competent naval officers, and which will make it an object of admiration to the nation and the world itself. Steadily the architects, under Mr. Flagg, chief architect, are perfecting their drawings, and as they improve and add to preceding plans and outlines the more magnificent and stupendous the buildings and specifications appear. The latest drawing shows all the buildings in group, and when approaching from the southeast water front, the Academy grounds from Hanover street to Severn River, the observer will see for nearly a quarter of a mile in length the grounds covered with one vast structural pile. This effect comes from the uniting of the dominating building, the cadets' new quarters, by covered ways, with the two immense wing buildings, the armory and the boathouse. The view from the rear will, if not as imposing, be as immense; for the north side of these edifices show the same prolongation of outline, with the additional element of chapel, laboratory, and Academic building, with other departments grouped at appropriate points behind the main structure. The whole face of the Naval Academy will be changed from the disconnected and antiquated lines of houses to a new and harmonious plan, that will give the institution an autonomy that will increase the vigor and efficiency of the national naval university.

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It should be understood that our club rate of three dollars a year for the "Army and Navy Journal" is allowed to all who wear the uniform of the United States, whether Regulars or Volunteers. The paper will be sent to individual subscribers in the services at this rate.

THE SYSTEM OF NAVAL REWARDS.

The method now employed for rewarding Naval officers for meritorious services and conspicuous gallantry is arousing much comment and dissatisfaction in the service. The feeling is strong that the present law should be repealed in favor of some measure that does not work hardship to brother officers, who also have faithfully done their duty. That the inequalities of the present system are unjust and wrong and should be remedied is admitted by a large class, including those who have been rewarded, as well as those who have suffered by the long list of naval advancements. Authority is granted by existing law to promote a naval officer up to thirty numbers for meritorious service in battle, but in the rewards that have been so far made no one has secured such a jump. The present system not only tends to rob a number of officers of their rightful promotion in the course of ordinary advancement, but may deprive others of the promotion due to gallant service in action. One notable case is that of Captain Dyer, of Admiral Dewey's fleet, who has lost three numbers of the six given him on account of being overslaughed by officers who were recognized for their services in destroying Admiral Cervera's vessels. Still greater, however, is the injustice done Commodore Norman H. Farquhar, commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, who will be delayed in reaching the grade of Rear Admiral, as naval promotions generally go, for two or three years, and he will barely then attain that rank before retiring. Large pecuniary loss is also sustained by the Commodore as a result of his being jumped. There are other cases which might be cited to prove the disadvantages under which some officers are placed by the favors given to others.

A report has been presented to the Chief of the Navigation Bureau by Captain F. W. Dickens in which he suggests another system by which officers selected for reward can receive it without imposing loss of numbers, and possibly ultimate rank and pay on others. Captain Dickens urges that the present law be repealed, and that an act be adopted authorizing the President to grant medals of honor and increase of pay of officers receiving them to the amount of five or ten per cent. during active service. The adoption of such a plan, it is strongly suggested, would be most acceptable to officers and meet every purpose by giving proper recognition and substantial reward to those who have rendered conspicuous services to the nation in time of war. A further suggestion provides that officers so rewarded might be classified in a list known as the roll of honor, and that a certificate to this effect should be sufficient on presentation to pay officers for an increase of pay to be fixed by Congress.

The fundamental evil of the present system is not that it is based upon the fortuitous chance of meeting the enemy, and thus getting an opportunity to win distinction, for that has always been the chance of war, but that it is used, in fact, for what may be called promotion in course. Take any fight we have had, the one off Santiago Bay, for instance, and the rewards show that admirable work is not more recognized than the ordinary high performance expected from all officers. The extraordinary rush of the Oregon was not recognized in honors to her engineer. He merely went up with all the engineers in the battle. With exception of Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright, the promotions were by fleet and not by individuals. If Captain Dickens's plan were amplified by giving the President power to increase the retiring rank of the officer distinguished by one grade in excess of the rank provided by the retiring law, and with appropriate pay, the officer who had opportunity to exhibit unusual dash or capacity would reap his reward all through his life. This is practically the substitution of pecuniary rewards in a direct manner for

those that come indirectly through advancement and consequent possible promotion at the expense of others. The subject is difficult, but we think increase of pay both during service and after retirement would arouse less dissatisfaction than the present system.

The truth is that the effects of the recent promotions, when they come to be studied out, simply cause consternation in the Department. The number of commanding and other officers who suffer innocently by them increases the more the new lists are studied. Many cases might be cited where the "jumping process" has resulted most disastrously to the ambitions and hopes of officers who have conscientiously done well every duty devolving upon them in the late war, but who were not fortunate enough to take part in the action off the Southern shores of Cuba, or in Manila Bay. There is no difference of opinion that gallant deeds in the Navy, as elsewhere, should receive substantial reward. It is only that by the present method of accomplishing this the Government honors the brave at the expense of other efficient officers. No wonder there is much objection, and possibly a little acrimony, for a naval officer's pay is hardly so munificent, no matter of what rank, as to permit him to contribute in any large degree to the liquidation of the Nation's debt of gratitude. In effect this is what happens under the present system, and the opinion is freely expressed that the authorities should find some other means of rewarding those entitled to it.

Several solutions have been suggested by which honor may be bestowed upon the worthy, and yet not react on the slim allowances of those overslaughed. In their distress the officers are studying various plans of relief. One combines pecuniary rewards with the institution of an order. He says: "Would it not be possible to establish an order for 'Distinguished Service,' divided into four sub-divisions? Let deeds of valor be rewarded by conferring upon deserving officers a distinction of this kind, according to the circumstances, which would carry with it additional pay. For example, the highest to be accompanied with a gold medal, and an allowance of 20 per cent. additional pay; the second order, a silver medal, and 15 per cent.; the third, a bronze medal and 10 per cent.; the fourth, an iron medal and 5 per cent. All officers elevated to the order to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, the additional pay to be given in all ranks, or grades, that the recipient may hold during his lifetime, promotion to be made in the usual way."

NAVY PERSONNEL.

It is said that the Senate Naval Committee, immediately on reassembling in December, will dispose of the naval personnel bill. A majority of the members of the committee are known to be in sympathy with the measure, and it is practically certain that a favorable and probably unanimous report will be made promptly. All members of the House Naval Committee have been converted to the bill, as amended and reported, and Representative Foss, in charge of the bill, has been assured of a day for its consideration. There is every reason to predict its passage before the holiday recess. The bill has many firm advocates, not only on the committee, but among the members generally, and its passage by an overwhelming majority is beyond question.

Another important point the question of pay is put upon a proper basis, and with the bill's passage, no future quarrels can occur on that score.

Those who are adversely affected by the bill naturally are antagonistic. As Mr. Roosevelt, the late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, well said in his testimony before the House Naval Committee, when the bill was under consideration by that body: "There are 1,000 line and Engineer officers, and I do not believe the wit of man could devise a bill which would not find opposition among that many men." At the same time, he stated that he believed the bill had the approval of at least 95 per cent. of the officers of both corps concerned.

Congress, when it meets again, will feel kindly disposed towards the Navy, on account of the brilliant work done during the war, and a more favorable opportunity will probably never be presented to adjust and reorganize the personnel on an up-to-date footing. Only there must be no bickering—all hands must pull together, as was done in the last session, otherwise Congress will turn a deaf ear as it has in the past.

The Secretary will, no doubt, make a strong recommendation in his forthcoming annual report, and urge the bill's passage at once, as the only logical solution of long standing differences. It is rumored that the President, in addition, is especially interested and committed to the measure, and will appeal to Congress for its speedy passage in his annual message.

THE SPANISH WRECKS.

There is little probability that the Spanish flagship, Maria Teresa, can be saved by the wreckers from her perilous position on the rockbound coast of Southern Cuba. The Government authorized wrecking companies to undertake the work of moving the vessel off shore and getting her to some American port, but the latest reports all indicate that the task is most difficult, and probably cannot be accomplished. From one of the vessels now off the coast comes this report to the Secretary of the Navy: "The vessel cannot be saved. The sea is too high; the vessel is strained and her bottom seams will not hold air. Ninety days of continuous good weather would be required after the arrival of material on the spot to carry out the plan now formulated for saving the ship. Air bags put in to-day would be chafed in a week."

This report comes from a well informed officer, in whom ample confidence is placed.

Another official report says: "The forward compartments under the protective deck have been full of water, evidently due to a leak in that vicinity. A six-inch pump has been put forward to reduce this water. The results have been varying, sometimes, the water has been lowered, and sometimes it gains. The location of the hole, however, has been narrowed down to two or three staterooms. The staterooms under the after platform are mostly full of water, but they can be easily controlled by a single pump. An anchor (6,300 pounds) with 17-inch hawser has been laid out directly and hauled taut; steam has been raised on one of the single boilers and some of the ship's pumps used in clearing the water. P. A. Engr. Gow and thirteen machinists from the fleet have been on board the wreck to examine the condition of the engines and to stop further deterioration. The jacking engines were put in condition by them. The starboard main engines were jacketed and some of the pumps put in working order." These reports are the latest received at the Navy Department, and while they serve to show that the task of saving the ship will be most difficult, there are still hopes that it may yet be done.

The naval officials seem even less confident of getting the Colon off and to this country, although Constructor Hobson's confidence in his ability to carry out his plan successfully with the use of air bags gives some encouragement that the ship will yet be recovered, and added to the American Navy.

The 71st New York gets a new cut with every official report that is published. Lieut. Parker in his report on the battery of Gatling guns says of them: "It should be stated here that the sudden increase of the enemy's fire at this time was caused by a wild cheering set up by the 71st New York Vols. as the battery passed them on its way to the front. The cheering located our position for the enemy and drew his fire. Many a brave soldier who had gone to the front was put forever beyond the possibility of cheering by this outburst of ignorant enthusiasm." No doubt they honestly supposed that enthusiasm was the proper thing in the field. It is a small point, but it shows how minute the training of the soldier is. The merits and defects of the 71st have both been exaggerated. Their deficiencies were such as were to be expected of a regiment composed of recruits and officers by men without the vigor and exact training required for the battlefield.

A correspondent sends us a long article from the Brooklyn "Eagle" abusive of the officers of the Regular Army, in which occurs the following: "I heard some ugly talk in camp the other day about officers who had been shot in the back before Santiago, the implication being that they were bullies and had been killed by the men they had abused and overworked." To this our correspondent adds: "This seems to echo the sentiments of the average layman and has much reason in it. Certainly the men at Montauk positively claim, Volunteers and Regulars both, that one-half the officers killed were shot by their own men." If the "average layman" believes such stuff as this the "average layman" is a fool. Our correspondent would do well to name at least one officer who was shot in the back under circumstances that indicate that he was shot by his men. Such work as that done at Santiago is not possible when officers and men are not in full accord.

The American flag was raised on the Iolani Palace, Honolulu, Aug. 12, 1898, in token of the sovereignty of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands. This palace dates from the time of Kalakaua, and is a beautiful building planned on noble and stately lines and set in a square of dense tropical shade. Before the descent of the Hawaiian flag the native band played "Hawaiian polon," which means "Our Very Own Hawaii," but the strain was weak, for many of the musicians refused to play. Foreigners of all nations made up the observing crowd, but there were few natives. The sinking of a flag that has waved in power is a sad sight, and tears, even from the foreigners, greeted the emblem of Hawaiian sovereignty as it disappeared. The American flag was an immense piece of bunting, thirty feet long and eighteen feet wide, and as it went up the halyards it seemed to cover entirely the front of the building. Almost simultaneously smaller flags were run to their places on the side towers and again was heard the salute of the guns to the new sovereignty. The central flag was so immense that it hung limp and lifeless for a moment. Then it caught the breath of a passing breeze and flung itself wide. Then for the first time there was a cheer from the places where sat America's new citizens of alien blood.

Advancement by numbers is not a fortunate system for honoring distinguished service, but since it obtains in the Navy we are sorry to see the Government apportion only three numbers to Captain Sigsbee, late of the Maine. This war will end for other officers, but never for him. He will be the object of scurrilous attack in Spain and doubt in other countries for a generation. Every ignoramus will assert that the loss of the Maine was due to the proverbial lack of discipline in our Navy, and on that unfortunate battleship in particular, and it is the duty of the Government as the official representative of the service to testify its confidence in this officer and in the discipline of the service by giving him an equal advancement with any other Captain.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

G. O. 405, NAVY DEPT., AUG. 11, 1898.

Publishes Order 277, issued by the Postmaster General, under date of July 9, 1898, establishing rates of pay for communications by telegraph during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, over lines which have accepted the conditions under the Act of July 24, 1866, and are subject to such rates. Care must be taken to endorse on telegraph messages "Navy Department" and "Official business." Night messages can be sent at a considerable less rate than day messages. Blanks for night messages will therefore be procured and will be used whenever a message is not of such importance as to demand immediate transmission.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 12.—Commo. B. J. Cromwell, appointed a Commodore from Aug. 10.

Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, appointed Captain from Aug. 10.

Comdr. E. D. Tausig, Commander from Aug. 10.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, detached from duty as assistant to the chief of the Auxiliary Navy Force 6th District.

Ensign I. V. Gillis, detached from the Porter and ordered to the Texas at once.

Naval Cadet W. C. Wood, orders of May 25 modified so as he is detached from the Texas and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Astt. Surg. F. E. McCollough, appointed Aug. 10.

Chaplain H. W. Jones, unexpired leave revoked; ordered to the Texas at once.

Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory, detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard immediately.

AUG. 19.—Surg. J. W. Ross, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered to duty with Marine Guard, Naval Station, Key West.

P. A. Surg. L. L. von Wedekind, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to Navy Yard, Pensacola.

Lieut. J. C. Fremont, detached from command of the Porter and ordered to duty as Supervisor of New York harbor.

Lieut. E. E. Wright, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to the Essex.

Lieut. W. P. White, Ensigns C. D. Stearns and J. L. Sticht, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Comdr. J. F. Merry, to command the *Arethusa* immediately.

Naval Cadets Z. L. Briggs, G. C. Sweet, D. C. Hanrahan and J. F. Babcock, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Lieut. C. M. Stone, detached from the Suwanee and ordered immediately to the Naval Academy.

Ensign E. T. Pollock, detached from the New York and ordered immediately to the Naval Academy.

Boatswain J. C. Thompson, retired, detached from the Vermont and ordered home.

Lieut. A. McCrackin, detached from the *Marietta* and ordered immediately to the San Francisco as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, detached from the Oregon, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Nazro, detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Oregon as Executive Officer.

Lieut. R. F. Nicholson, detached from the Oregon and ordered to command the *Farragut*.

Lieut. E. J. Berwind, retired, detached as Supervisor New York harbor, and ordered home.

Lieut. J. E. Roller, detached from New York and ordered to the Essex as Executive Officer.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley, detached from the *Lancaster* and ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 30.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to duty in connection with crew of the Chicago.

Bosun M. Wogan, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to command the Porter.

Ensign W. V. Powelson, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to the Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. J. M. Poyer, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to the Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Driggs, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Surg. L. G. Henneberger, detached from the St. Paul, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign O. F. Jackson, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to duty with the Buffalo.

Lieut. E. V. Reynolds, detached from command of the Manhattan, ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. H. Eiswald, detached from the Manhattan and ordered to the Lehigh.

Ensign C. E. Lawton, detached from the Manhattan and ordered immediately to the Catskill.

P. A. Surg. C. F. Peckham, detached from the Manhattan and ordered immediately to the Minnesots.

Lieut. A. Duane and Ensigns W. H. Gunning, E. A. Darby, J. T. Manier and P. Fitzgerald, honorably discharged from the service.

Astt. Paymr. J. M. Higgs, detached from the *Frolic*, ordered home and settle accounts.

Astt. Paymr. F. L. Averill, detached from the Manhattan, ordered home and to settle accounts.

P. A. Engr. J. K. Robison, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Lieut. George Breed, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Ensign W. G. David, detached from the Peoria and ordered home.

Ensign H. L. Low, detached from the Nahant and ordered immediately to the Sylph.

Ensign P. Fitzgerald, detached from connection with Signal Service at Port Tampa, Fla., and ordered home.

Ensign E. A. Darby, detached from Coast Signal Service at Charleston and ordered home.

Ensign William H. Gunning, detached from the New Hampshire and ordered home.

Lieut. A. Duane, detached from the New Hampshire and ordered home.

Ensign J. T. Manier, detached from Coast Signal Service, Jacksonville, and ordered home.

Mate T. J. Garrett, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to the Texas.

Astt. Surg. A. H. Reger, detached from the St. Paul, ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. C. Weeks, detached from Headquarters Coast Signal Service and ordered immediately to the New Hampshire.

Astt. Engr. F. C. Spencer, detached from the *Ajax*, ordered home and wait orders.

Ensign R. Raynor, detached from the Free Lance and ordered immediately to the New Hampshire.

Ensign C. S. McKinley, detached from connection with Auxiliary Naval Force at Pensacola immediately, ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. T. C. Zerena, detached from the Free Lance and ordered immediately to the New Hampshire.

Astt. Surg. L. B. Baldwin, detached from the Alexander, ordered home and wait orders.

AUG. 20.—Ensign J. Lawrence, detached from the *Inca* and ordered immediately to the Wyandotte.

Ensign W. L. Rodgers, detached from the Huntress and ordered immediately to the Sylph.

Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, retired Sept. 1.

Acting Gunner William Zeitzer, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Boatswain A. McCone, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered immediately to the Navy Yard, League Island.

Boatswain W. Carter, retired, detached from Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered home.

Naval Cadet B. B. Wygant, detached from the Viking, ordered home and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet R. Williams, detached from the Newark and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet E. A. Welchert, detached from the Marblehead and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet H. G. Sparrow, detached from the Marblehead and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet H. L. Roosevelt, detached from the Mayflower and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet L. Moore, detached from the Columbia and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet W. N. Jeffers, detached from the Piscataqua and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet C. P. Huff, detached from the Yale and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet C. Goodrich, detached from the Newark and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet H. M. Gleason, detached from the Marblehead and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet J. C. Fremont, Jr., detached from the Newark and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet H. E. Cook, detached from the Newark, ordered home and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet M. G. Cook, detached from the St. Louis and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet W. N. Vernon, detached from the Peoria and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet J. H. Tomb, detached from the Marblehead and granted leave till Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet W. G. DuBose, detached from the New York and ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 30 for duty on board the *Santee*.

Ensign J. W. Powell and Naval Cadet E. F. Eggert, detached from the New York and ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 30 for duty on board the *Santee*.

Carpenter A. Galletly, detached from the St. Paul and ordered immediately to the Yosemite.

Lieut. C. S. Richman, ordered home, to wait orders and be ready for orders to the Vermont.

Lieut. E. A. Anderson, advanced five numbers.

Chief Engr. George Cowie, advanced three numbers.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, appointed Commissioner to Cuba.

Rear Adm. W. S. Schley, appointed Commissioner to Porto Rico.

Lieut. C. M. Winslow, advanced five numbers.

Rear Adm. J. A. Howell, appointed Rear Admiral from Aug. 10.

Lieut. R. F. Spangenberg, Jr., detached from the Auxiliary Naval Force, Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the 8th District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Ensigns P. Butz, H. G. Shaw, D. Ferguson, O. Grillo and F. C. Ford, detached from duty with Auxiliary Naval Force, Navy Yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the 8th District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Lieuts. H. H. McIlhenny, T. M. Morse, W. M. Atkinson, R. H. McCoy, detached from the Nantucket and ordered to the 6th District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Mate C. A. Elwell, detached from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered home.

Asst. Surg. J. M. Ward, Ensign W. B. Coleman and H. L. Miller, detached from the Nantucket and ordered immediately to the 6th District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Lieut. G. L. Morton, detached from command of the Nantucket and to establish Headquarters of Auxiliary Naval Force at Wilmington, N. C.

Asst. Engr. W. A. Furlong and Asst. Paymr. W. C. Jones, detached from the Nantucket and ordered immediately to the 6th District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Lieut. L. Mims, detached from duty with Auxiliary Naval Force at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the 8th District Auxiliary Naval Force.

Ensign R. T. Moffatt, detached from the Inca and ordered to the Wyandotte.

Lieut. W. E. McKay, detached from command of the Inca and ordered home.

AUG. 22.—P. A. Engr. C. H. Manning, retired, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered home.

Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. J. W. Hagenman, retired, detached from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered home.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, advanced three numbers.

Asst. Paymr. W. R. Heath, to the *Frolic*.

AUG. 23.—Lieut. W. B. Caperton, ordered as Executive Officer of the *Marietta* immediately.

Lieut. J. E. Roller, order of Aug. 19 modified so as he may delay until Sept. 1 reporting on board the Essex.

Gunner J. W. Bullas, retired, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment.

Asst. Paymr. D. M. Addison, resignation as Paymaster's Clerk on duty at Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., accepted.

Capt. J. H. Sands, detached from command of the Columbia and is ordered to duty as Governor Naval Home.

Asst. Surg. L. B. Baldwin, honorably discharged Aug. 23.

Mate W. F. Burke, Lieut. L. H. Turner and P. A. Engr. H. Gray, detached from the Iroquois and ordered home.

Mate J. M. Squier, detached from the Vigilant and ordered home.

Lieut. W. E. Gunn, detached from command of the Vigilant and ordered home.

Ensigns A. E. Morgan and T. M. Shaw, detached from the Active and ordered home.

Mate G. E. Kammerer, detached from the Vigilant and ordered home.

Ensign C. W. C. Anferman, detached from the New Hampshire and ordered immediately to the Huntress.

Ensign A. D. Pearce, detached from the New Hampshire and ordered immediately to the Huntress.

P. A. Engr. F. C. Gettiffre, detached from the Vigilant and ordered home.

Mates W. G. Morrison and A. H. Elliot, detached from the Iroquois and ordered home.

Ensign C. O. Bond, detached from the Newport and ordered home.

Lieut. W. Doty, retired, detached from Naval Station, Key West, and ordered home.

Asst. Paymr. R. Coffin, detached from the Hawk and ordered immediately to the Iris.

Asst. Engr. A. E. Williams and Mate J. J. Delaney, detached from the Active and ordered home.

AUG. 24.—Carpenter James I. Haley, appointed from July 22 on the New York.

Commo. G. C. Remey, detached from command of the Naval Base at Key West and ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., as commandant.

Lieut. James H. Hetherington, detached from the *Marietta* and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. Frank K. Hill, detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnett, when discharged from treatment at hospital at Portsmouth, N. H., ordered home and granted sick leave for two months.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow, when discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., to resume command of the Fern.

Lieut. J. E. Morse, retired, detached from the Michigan and ordered home.

Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter, retired, detached from command of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered home.

Ensign W. P. Scott, Naval Cadet W. R. White, Lieuts. Benjamin Tappan, T. M. Brumby and Ensign H. H. Caldwell, advanced five numbers.

Lieut. R. P. Carroll, detached from the Newark and ordered home.

Ensign J. R. Harrell, detached from the Vicksburg and ordered home.

Lieut. W. H. Stayton, detached from command of the Aileen and ordered immediately to command the Huntress.

Lieut. W. R. Addicks, detached from command of the Huntress and ordered immediately to command the Aileen.

Asst. Engr. A. Mehlman, order of Aug. 16, detaching him from the Yosemite and ordering him home, is revoked.

Ensign J. Lawrence, detached from Wyandotte and ordered home.

Lieuts. W. L. R. Emmet, C. E. Lothrop and T. H. Newberry, honorably discharged Aug. 24.

Lieut. W. E. Gunn, detached from command of the Vigilant and ordered to establish Headquarters at Auxiliary Naval Force 9th District, San Francisco, Cal.

AUG. 25.—Surgeon P. Leach, ordered to the Yosemite.

Comdr. J. M. Forsythe, detached from command of the Naval Station at Key West, Fla., and ordered home.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Gilmor, detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair and ordered to Elswick, England, as superintendent of construction of the Albany.

Naval Constr. W. L. Minton, retired, detached from the New Hampshire and ordered to remain on duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. H. Osterhaus, detached from the Prairie and ordered immediately to the Naval Academy.

Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, order so modified that he will remain at the Naval Academy till the detachment of Comdr. White and will then assume duties as Commander of Cadets.

Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, detached from Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to command Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

The auxiliary vessels Free Lance, Arctic, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Waban, Active, Iroquois, Vigilant, Scipio have been placed out of commission, and the revenue cutters Algonquin and Onondaga have also been taken off the auxiliary naval service.

Three torpedo boats have arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, during the present week, the Ericsson, Lieut. N. R. Usher; the Cushing, Lieut. A. Gleaves, and the Foote, Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers.

The cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis are to be laid up in reserve at League Island, Pa., under command of Capt. T. F. Jewell, of the Minneapolis.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived at Cramps'

Acting Boatswain J. E. Murphy ordered to the Vermont immediately.

Lieut. W. O. Hulme, order detaching him from command of the Choctaw to the Southerly modified so as when detached from the Choctaw he will proceed to Navy Yard, Pensacola.

Ensign D. W. Knox, detached from the Maple and ordered to the Independence.

Naval Cadet C. E. Gilpin, detached from the Suwanee, ordered home and wait orders.

shipyard, Philadelphia, Aug. 24, to be dismantled and placed in condition to return to her owners.

The citizens of Brooklyn intend to give a reception to the officers of the Brooklyn, when she reaches the Navy Yard to be overhauled, ex-Mayor Schieren being chairman of the committee.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department Aug. 22 for the Detroit, Helena, Topeka, Wilmington, Casting and Marietta to proceed from Hampton Roads to Boston. It is expected that Boston will be reached the latter part of the week, affording an opportunity to the people of that city to see some of the ships that did the fighting off Cuba. The ships will undergo repairs at the Boston yards.

The battalion of U. S. Marines in command of Col. R. W. Huntington, the first body of United States troops to camp on Cuban soil, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 25, on the transport Resolute, from Guantanamo, all well. The healthfulness of the battalion speaks volumes for the care bestowed by Col. Huntington upon his command, and the knowledge of the men as to how to take care of themselves in the field.

The torpedo boat Gwin, Lieut. Williams, from Key West, arrived at Southport, N. C.; the Vesuvius, Lieut. Comdr. Pillsbury, from Key West, arrived at Tompkinsville, N. Y., and the Winslow, Lieut. Niblack, arrived at Norfolk, Va., all on Aug. 24.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The places following the names of vessels are the P. O. addresses, and not necessarily the location of vessels, which are in many cases constantly on the move.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm'l. William T. Sampson, commanding fleet.
Rear Adm'l. John A. Howell, commanding 1st Squadron.
Rear Adm'l. W. S. Schley, commanding 2d Squadron.
ALGONQUIN, Boatswain J. W. Angus. Key West, Fla.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. Newport, R. I.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. H. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
APACHE, Lieut. G. C. Hanus. Fort Monroe, Va.
ARMERIA, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Newport, R. I.
BANCROFT, Comdr. R. C. Clover. Boston, Mass.
BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook (Flagship of 2d Squadron).
New York.

BUCANEER, Lieut. A. N. Mayer. Key West, Fla.
CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Boston, Mass.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers. Fort Monroe, Va.
CALUMET (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Norfolk, Va.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. D. Delehanty. Fort Monroe, Va.
CLINCHING, Capt. C. M. Chester. St. Thomas, W. I.
CUSHING, Lieut. A. Gleaves. New York.
DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. Boston, Mass.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Fort Monroe, Va.
PYROTHEA, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston. Fort Monroe, Va.

DUPONT, Lieut. S. S. Wood. Navy Yard, New York.
EAGLE, Lieut. Wm. H. Southerland. Fort Monroe, Va.
EAST BOSTON, Lieut. L. L. Resney. Boston, Mass.
ERICSSON, Lieut. N. R. Usher. Navy Yard, New York.
FERN, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. Caimanera, Cuba.
FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano. League Island, Pa.

FOOTE, Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Fort Monroe, Va.
FROLIC, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. Fort Monroe, Va.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. R. Wainwright. Caimanera, Cuba.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, Lieut. C. H. Grant. Boston, Mass.
GRESHAM (r. c. s.), Capt. C. A. Abbey. Boston, Mass.
GWIN, Ensign R. H. Jackson. Fort Monroe, Va.
HAMILTON (r. c. s.), Capt. W. D. Roath. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

HANNIBAL, Comdr. H. G. O. Coily. San Juan, Porto Rico.

HAWK, Lieut. J. Hood. Fort Monroe, Va.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Boston, Mass.

HIST, Lieut. L. Young. Caimanera, Cuba.
HORNET, Lieut. James M. Helm. Fort Monroe, Va.
HUDSON, (r. c. s.), Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
IOWA, Capt. R. D. Evans. Navy Yard, New York.

IRIS, Lieut. A. Connor. Norfolk, Va.
JUSTIN (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. Newport, R. I.

KANAWHA, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. Caimanera, Cuba.
KATAHDIN, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. Fort Monroe, Va.
LEBANON (Collier), Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse. Fort Monroe, Va.

LEYDEN, Ensign W. S. Crosley. Newport, R. I.
LEONIDAS (Collier), Comdr. W. I. Moore. Fort Monroe, Va.

MACHIAS, Comdr. W. W. Mead. Fort Monroe, Va.
MANGROVE, Capt. J. H. Waysworth. Key West, Fla.

MANNING, (r. c. s.), Capt. F. M. Munger. Norfolk, Va.
MAPLE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARBLEHEAD, Capt. B. H. McCalla. Boston, Mass.
MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Boston, Mass.

MCKEE, Lieut. C. M. Knepper. Fort Monroe, Va.
MCCLANE (r. c. s.), Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Tampa, Fla.

MIANTONOMOH, Capt. M. L. Johnson. Newport, R. I.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. T. F. Jewell. League Island, Pa.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. Newport, R. I.
MORRILL (r. c. s.), Capt. H. D. Smith. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

MORRIS, Lieut. Charles E. Fox. New York.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. H. S. Mackenzie. Charleston, S. C.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. Care Navy Department.
NEWPORT, Comdr. B. F. T. Anapolis.

NEW YORK (Flagship of U. S. Fleet), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. Navy Yard, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. Navy Department.
NIAGARA, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Prime. Fort Monroe, Va.

ONEIDA, Lieut. W. G. Miller. Fort Monroe, Va.
OSCEOLA, Lieut. J. L. Purcell. Norfolk, Va.

PANTHER, Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Navy Yard, New York.
PEORIA, Lieut. T. W. Ryan. Fort Monroe, Va.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Niles. Fort Monroe, Va.

POMPEI, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Fort Monroe, Va.
PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Gilmore. Navy Yard, New York.

PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. Tampa, Fla.

PURITAN, Capt. Fred Rodgers. Newport, R. I.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. New York.

RODGERS, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. Fort Monroe, Va.

SATURN (Collier), Comdr. G. A. Blackwell. Caimanera, Cuba.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marx. Caimanera, Cuba.

SIREN, Lieut. J. M. Robinson. Fort Monroe, Va.

SOLACE (Hospital ship), Comdr. A. Dunlap. Chelsea, Mass.

STERLING (Coal vessel), Comdr. R. E. Impey. Caimanera, Cuba.

STRANGER, Lieut. G. L. Dyer. Fort Monroe, Va.

SUWANEE, Norfolk, Va.

SUPPLY (Refrigerator vessel), Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingalls. New York, N. Y.

SYLVIA, Lieut. G. H. Peters. Fort Monroe, Va.

TALBOT, Lieut. W. H. Shoemaker. Fort Monroe, Va.

TECUMSEH, Lieut. G. R. Evans. Fort Monroe, Va.

TError, Capt. N. Ludlow. Newport, R. I.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee will command. Navy Yard, New York.

TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. Fort Monroe, Va.

UNCAS, Lieut. F. R. Brainard. Fort Monroe, Va.

VESUVIUS, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. Tompkinsville, N. Y.

VIKING, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Fort Monroe, Va.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Little. Newport, R. I.

VIXEN, Lieut. A. Sharp, Jr. Caimanera, Cuba.

VULCAN (Repair vessel), Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris. Caimanera, Cuba.

WASP, Lieut. A. Ward. Key West, Fla.

WINSLOW, Lieut. A. P. Niblack. Fort Monroe, Va.

WINDOM (r. c. s.), Capt. S. E. Maguire. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

WILMINGTOM, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Boston, Mass.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. C. W. Junge. Fort Monroe, Va.

WOODYARD (r. c. s.), Capt. H. B. Rogers. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams. Key West, Fla.

COLUMBIA, In reserve at League Island, Pa.

BADGER, Comdr. A. S. Snow. New York, N. Y.

RAPIRE, Comdr. C. J. Train. Montauk Point, N. Y.

Aug. 26.

SAN FRANCISCO (Flagship), Capt. R. P. Leary. Fort Monroe, Va.

SOUTHERY, Comdr. W. Goodwin. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EASTERN SQUADRON.

Commo. J. C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

ABAREND (Collier), Acting Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Buford. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

ALEXANDER, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

SCISSOR, Comdr. S. W. Very. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

DIXIE, Capt. C. H. Davis. Newport News, Va.

GLACIER, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. Caimanera, Cuba.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. F. J. Higgins. New York, N. Y.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Caimanera, Cuba.

OREGON (Flagship), Capt. A. S. Barker. Navy Yard, New York.

SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

YANKEE, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. New York.

YOSEMITE, Comdr. W. H. Emory. League Island, Pa.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm'l. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer.

BOSTON, Capt. Frank Wildes.

BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.

CHARLESTON, Capt. H. Glass.

CITY OF PEKIN (Transport), Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker.

MCCULLOCH (r. c. s.), Capt. C. L. Hooper.

MONOCACY, Comdr. O. W. Farenholz. Yokohama, Japan.

MONADNOCK, Capt. W. H. Whiting.

MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges.

NERO, Comdr. C. Blaknap.

OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.

PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood.

RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), Lieut. W. McLean.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm'l. Joseph N. Miller, Commanding.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MOHICAN, Comdr. G. M. Book. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. Uriel Sebree. Care U. S. Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

U. S. AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

Capt. John R. Bartlett, Commanding, Navy Department.

Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chief of Staff, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

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MONTAUK, Lieut. R. J. Beach. Portland, Me.

WYANDOTTE, Lieut. T. I. Madge. Boston, Mass.

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ELFRIDA, Lieut. M. A. Oriopp. Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J.

HUNTRESS, Lieut. W. H. Stayton. New York.

JASON, Lieut. G. I. Jones. Fishers Island, N. Y.

NAHANT, Lieut. E. M. Harmon. Tompkinsville, N. Y.

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AJAX, League Island, Pa.

SYLPH, Lieut. A. Gartley. Address League Island, Pa.

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Lieut. George L. Morton, Commanding.

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7TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. J. C. Sutherland, Commanding.

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CHOCTAW, Pensacola, Fla.

POTOMAC, Lieut. G. P. Blow. Key West, Fla.

POWHATTAN, Lieut. F. M. Russell. Pensacola, Fla.

TACOMA, Lieut. John S. Watters. Santiago de Cuba.

8TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. J. W. Bostick, Commanding.

Address New Orleans, La.

PASSAIC, Lieut. J. W. Bostick. New Orleans, La.

9TH DISTRICT.

Lieut. W. E. Gunn, Commanding.

Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CORWIN (r. c. s.), Capt. W. J. Herring. San Diego, Cal.

GRANT (r. c. s.), Capt. J. A. Slamm. Sitka, Alaska

RAPID FIRERS.

Boston, Aug. 2, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":
It appears to be settled that the battleships of our Navy are to return for docking and repairs, and I ask that you agitate through the columns of your paper the advisability of having all their guns below 8-inch replaced by rapid firers. These vessels are the real fighters of our Navy, our dependence in case of foreign complications. Would it not, therefore, in view of the stage of affairs so far as Spain's navy is concerned, to give these ships a modern armament instead of placing such guns on vessels of the Philadelphia and Chicago type? Of course, give them all modern guns, if there are enough to be had; if, however, the supply is limited, it seems as though the cruiser could better afford to wait.

Will you not also put on the searchlight as to the merit of our built-up system of gun-making as compared with the wire-wound system. If Brassey's figures are not misleading, the 12-inch, wire-wound gun of the British navy is about the equal of our 13-inch built-up gun. I submit Brassey's figures:

	Br. 12 in. U. S. 13 in.
Weight of gun.....	46 tons 60 tons
We.ght of shot.....	854 lbs 1100 lbs
Muzzle energy, foot tons.....	33020 33627
Muzzle penetration, inches of wrought iron.....	36.3 34.6
Muzzle weight, feet.....	2367 2100

If these figures are correct we weight each of our ships with 56 tons of useless metal and a less handy gun to handle. The American Navy should have the best guns in the world; but, in view of the claims made for the new Army wire-wound guns and the figures given for the British gun, are we not following in the Navy a policy something similar to that of the Army in small arms, which has made efforts to prove the new Springfield rifle equal to the Krag-Jorgensen or the Mauser? The Springfield is the best undoubtedly of its type, but exceeded by the newer.

The subject should be made clear in the face of the new ships likely to be added to the Navy.

F. L. S.

THE ENGINEERS AT SANTIAGO.

REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. BURR.

Brigadier General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has received the following report upon the operations of the Engineers in Puerto Rico, which we had in type last week, but were unable to make room for:

Camp near Cuevitas, Cuba, July 31, 1898.

The Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Engineer battalion, 5th Army Corps, during the month of July, 1898: On the first of the month the battalion was engaged in the construction of a landing pier at Siboney, Cuba, for landing troops and supplies for the Army. On the afternoon of that date orders were received from the Commanding General to report at his headquarters before daylight next morning. The command marched out of Siboney at 9:30 p.m., and reported as directed at 12:30 a. m., July 2. On the same date it proceeded to the crossing of the San Juan River and worked upon the Seville road at that point under fire of small arm projectiles coming over the crest of the San Juan Hill in the engagement of that date, one man being wounded. The working party was protected from guerilla fire by sharpshooters thrown out on the flank. Returning to corps headquarters, the battalion proceeded on the 3d to Seville for work upon the road in that vicinity and was engaged upon this work until the 5th inst., when it proceeded to Siboney under orders to complete the landing pier at that point. This pier was completed on the 12th inst., although portions of it had been in use for landing and embarking troops, supplies and the sick and wounded for several days previous.

The pier is 125 feet long and extends to a depth of 9 feet of water. It is constructed of a crib 12 by 12 timber, drift-bolted together, with a substantial decking of heavy timbers and planking. The pier head consists of a crib 30 feet square, and all cribs are ballasted with scrap iron and stone. The pier was invaluable to the supply departments who, without its assistance, would not have been able to land at Siboney the supplies necessary for the Army on account of the surf on the beach, which swamped and destroyed many small boats and launches. This surf also made the handling of heavy timbers difficult and dangerous with the limited facilities available for the work. From the 12th to the 16th inst. the battalion was engaged in improving the wagon road at Siboney, and to the east and west of that place, particularly on the three miles east of Siboney. In the absence of stone, corduroy material or other material suitable for road repairs, very little could be done for the betterment of the road. In many places the wagons sank to their hubs in the mud, and outside of a liberal use of brush to form an inefficient mat of but temporary utility, no means of improvement were at hand. In the medium stages of the road, brush proved of some value, but when the road became almost impassable, as was usually the case before a working party was put upon that section, the only resort of value was the cutting out of a new road. This was resorted to whenever the topographical conditions permitted, and at least two miles of such "cut offs" were made. The total length of road worked over by the battalion was about six miles, many parts of this distance being worked upon from day to day.

From July 17 to July 20 the battalion was engaged in repairing the trestle of the Juragua Iron Company's railway at Aguadores. This road runs from Fermosa and Siboney to the ore pier at La Cruz, one mile south of Santiago, and at Aguadores, 60 feet of a steel trestle bridge had been destroyed by the Spaniards with dynamite. This break was repaired by substantial timber trestles and the railroad opened on the 20th instant.

On the 22d the battalion proceeded by rail to La Cruz, with all its stores and tools, where it camped and remained until July 27, when it proceeded to this point under orders to assist in the repairs of the Purgatorio Bridge, at this point, and of the Boniata Bridge, two miles north. Work on the latter bridge is now in progress and is expected to be completed to-morrow.

I beg to express my satisfaction with the officers and men of this battalion in their arduous duties of the past month under adverse climatic conditions and with much sickness among the men, and also to invite especial attention to the services of 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, who had direct charge of the construction of the pier at Siboney and the repairs to the railroad bridge at Aguadores. To his faithful, efficient and able services are due the prompt and thorough completion of these works. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD BUNN,
Lieut. Col. 2d Regt., U. S. Vol. Engrs., Commanding
Battalion Engineers, 5th Army Corps.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 10, 1898.

The Spanish prisoners here are still the center of attraction. Among their admirers are romantic damsels, dreaming of the dark, pathetic eyes of young Ensign Norval—or, maybe, the older, yet more melancholy gaze of poor Lieut. Arderius. Both of these gentlemen were attached to the torpedo catcher Furor, and have the honor of being the first civilized beings who have been under fire in a torpedo boat and escaped to tell the tale. Mr. Arderius has a number of burns over different parts of his body, with extensive powder marks on the left side of his face; the small bone (fibula) of his left leg is fractured, and there was a good deal of laceration of the flesh near the knee joint; but this is now nearly healed.

When I called at the hospital to-day a messenger came in with a large box of roses for the Lieutenant, and this offering was only one of the many gifts from fair donors. Ensign Norval is just 21 years of age, has been in the Spanish Navy less than a year, and is considered by the ladies the handsome, tall, well proportioned, dashing Castilian. He is all this, save that he may not be from Castile. I did not ask him. Norval, it may be remembered, is the young officer who had his leg amputated by the screw of the Furor.

Lieut. Fajardo, who lost his left arm while fighting the Quendo, does not appeal to the ladies, because, perhaps, now that he is sporting a full growth of raven beard, his looks suggest the tales of one Blue Beard. However this may be, Lieut. Fajardo is a polite, kindly disposed gentleman, and not as ancient as his beard pictures him to be the not too keen observer.

Little Dr. Gomez, Asst. Surg. of the famous Vizcaya, is politeness personified, but speaks very little, although his one wound in the left shoulder has almost completely healed and he is in the best physical condition of the lot. The rabble continue to seek interviews with the Spaniards. "Want to see the Spaniards," is their cry, but they are held in check by the Marine Guard, which it was necessary to order to the grounds.

The Marines are encamped in the beautiful pine wood overlooking the waters of Elizabeth River. This wood is part of the Government Reservation. These Marines are a necessity at all times, not only in war, but in peace. The reasons are multitudinous. The hospital grounds at this station are the largest in the country, and these grounds have been used by the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth as a park, a privilege the Government has extended to these people since the sixties; but "there's the rub," for it is now beginning to be a problem to keep order in so extensive a reservation, without sufficient force to do so. Without the Marine Guard the community run loose here, especially at night, and this state of affairs has existed up to the time of the advent of the Marine Guard.

Just now there is a large appropriation available for the improvement of Norfolk Harbor, deepening the channel in order to allow the largest men-of-war to come up to the Navy Yard, being one feature of these improvements. Another feature is the cutting off of Hospital Point (the extreme eastern point of the Naval Hospital grounds). This extensive excavating will necessitate a convenient place for dumping purposes, and therefore it has been rumored that the Secretary of War will be petitioned to order the filling up of Hospital Creek from sanitary motives.

It is not definitely known when the Spanish prisoners will leave for home; some of course require medical treatment and are in no condition for immediate removal. Capt. Concas is very anxious to leave and considers himself quite fit for travel, but there is red tape enough to bind him to us some weeks longer. All the men of the Spanish fleet are doing well, with one exception. This patient has pyemia and very likely will die.

All sorts of daughters visit the sick, not through morbid curiosity, but from a sense of humanity. Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the Confederacy, King's Daughters, Colonial Dames, etc. Some of the best aristocracy of the country have assumed the gown of the trained nurse, and have isolated themselves within the walls of this gloomy old edifice.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SANTIAGO.

A correspondent of the New York "Herald" reports that General Miles intended to overrule General Shafter's plans, but was prevented by this dispatch:

Washington, D. C., July 7.

General Shafter, Siboney.

Secretary of War directs me to inform you that General Miles left here at 10:40 last night for Santiago with instructions not to, in any manner, supersede you as commander of the troops in the field near Santiago, so long as you are able for duty.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

The correspondent adds:

"I shall not undertake at this time to discuss the merit of the opposing plans of General Miles and General Shafter. The pertinent fact is that Shafter conducted the campaign to the end along his own lines, and the sequel shows that he acted intelligently, for almost immediately Toral surrendered and his campaign was crowned with success. Perhaps it was luck rather than good management, but nothing succeeds like success, and what General Shafter has won cannot be taken from him. In explanation of his course in continuing the truce from day to day, General Shafter said to me after the surrender that his purpose had been to gain time in which to get his artillery in position. 'Santiago,' he added, 'was almost but not quite surrounded by our forces. On the northwestern side of the city there was an opening in the hills a mile or more in width through which the Spanish could retreat in comparative safety. This opening enabled them to keep up communication with the outside world, and it was along this pass that Pando's army of five thousand men marched into Santiago city. I purposely left this road open for a time, and only closed it after Pando's men entered the city. By that time I was prepared to enforce my demand for the surrender of the Spanish forces, and Toral, realizing that he was entrapped, submitted to the inevitable."

General Wheeler was asked by a New York "Press" correspondent: "Is it true, General, that a vote was taken to retreat from San Juan Hill?"

"Oh, yes," he replied readily. "But it was on the night of the 2d. We occupied the hill. On the first, the task was almost a hopeless one, and was rendered more discouraging by sending up a large balloon from our lines. It located our position to the enemy, and concentrated their fire. To gain the hill we had to cross the river; nearly every man made the passage up to his middle in water, and a gallant fire raking him from the Spanish lines.

"That night it was suggested that our position was a perilous one, and that it would be wise to abandon it, but no action was taken. The next night a vote was

taken to vacate the hill. It was a wholly unnecessary procedure. Our position had been so reinforced and strengthened that it was practically impregnable. In fact, the Spanish never made a determined effort to regain any position they lost."

The General minimizes the "round-robin" affair. He states that it was only an effort on the part of the surgeons of the hospital to make plain the condition of the Army to General Shafter.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 22.

The beginning of the end of the Spanish prisoners at Annapolis commenced with the departure of Capt. Emilio Diaz Moreu. The same day, on the last train from Annapolis, Surgeon Antonis Jurada, of the Vizcaya, a sufferer with consumption, and Chaplain Jose Riera Senac, of the Maria Teresa, left for their homes. The parting of these prisoner of war showed a strong element of friendship. It is no secret here that Capt. Moreu is anxious to tell his people how they have been mistaken as to the character and prowess of the American people.

Admiral McNair's request to the Navy Department to send him back to the Naval Academy all those instructors who were detached for the war and whose terms of service on shore would not expire for a year or more, will bring to Annapolis a number of officers who have distinguished themselves. Among these will be Lieut. Hobson, Lieut. Victor Blue, Lieut. A. C. Hodgson and Ensign Powell.

The candidates are numerous in Annapolis, preparing for their examinations for admission, which begins Sept. 1.

The Naval Academy will re-open October 1 and Cadets who have not finished their education, are being detached from their ships and ordered home on leave, preliminary to reporting to the Academy on Sept. 30, when study hours begin.

The resignation of Ensign J. de P. Douw, U. S. N., of Annapolis, who was appointed in the Navy at the beginning of hostilities, has been accepted by the Navy Department, and he has received an honorable discharge.

IN THE ENGINE ROOM OF THE TEXAS.

In an article in the "Evening Sun" P. A. Engr. Kenneth McAlpine, U. S. A., describes his experiences in the engine room of the U. S. S. Texas during the fight with Cervera's fleet. He says:

"The men behaved remarkably well, and one would have supposed that we were off on a picnic party instead of being in the midst of a fight. When the ship, at about 10:15 a. m., was struck by a 6-inch shell, which exploded in the forced draught ventilating duct, on the starboard side, knocked a big hole in the base of the smoke pipe and filled the middle fire rooms full of smoke and gas, there was not the slightest sign of excitement, or any apparent desire on the part of the men to leave their station. The temperatures below were something terrible. In the lower engine rooms, in front of the ventilating blowers, it was about 136 deg., and in the upper ones 190 deg. Of course no man could have lived in the latter temperature, but fortunately it was only necessary for a man to be in it for a few minutes every half hour or so. The only method of ventilating the engine room was by a blowing engine, which drew cold air down one air duct and allowed the hot air to escape through another, both being about three feet by two feet.

"During the chase of the Cristobal Colon the engines worked well, and after the priming in the boilers had been checked and everything had settled down to working conditions, the Texas was making, and could have maintained, a speed of 16 knots, and an average of 115 revolutions, only 13 below what she made on her official trial trip, when her bottom was clean and she was not handicapped by an abnormal growth of barnacles and weeds. We were always steadily gaining upon the Colon, running at least one knot an hour faster.

"The peace complement on this vessel is ninety-seven men in the engineers' department, which was to have been increased to 154 during times of war. The war is over, but the men have never materialized."

WORK OF THE MEDICAL CORPS.

A statement prepared by Surgeon General Sternberg, U. S. A., shows an average of 6 per cent. of sickness among the troops during the months of May, June and July. Up to Aug. 15, records had been received of 40,520 cases of sickness and wounds during these three months. Of the 192 medical officers allowed by law 96 were available for duty, with troops in the field, the others being on hospital ships, at hospitals and garrisoned posts. Thirty-five were appointed Brigade Surgeons of Volunteers. To supply the deficiency nearly 400 contract surgeons were employed, but it was impossible to make careful selection or to have their qualifications passed upon by boards.

In addition to this there have been appointed by the President, eight Brigade Surgeons with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, twenty-four Division Surgeons with the rank of Major, and sixty-five Brigade Surgeons; also three medical officers for each of the regiments of U. S. Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers. All Volunteer regiments have three medical officers appointed by Governors of States. The 723 men in service in the hospital corps at the outbreak of the war have been increased gradually to 5,084, and 141 male and 386 female nurses are employed under contract. Six general hospitals have been established with a capacity of 3,285 beds and several hundred patients have been sent to the Marine Hospital and in civil hospitals. A hospital train has been equipped and two hospital ships.

The mines in Guantanamo Bay were picked up by boats from the Marblehead and Newark, which were not manned by Volunteers, but by their regular crews, because they would be sure to volunteer anyway, and would naturally get the preference. An officer, speaking about this, said: "We aren't going to ask for volunteers in this Navy any more. We've learned in this war that it's no use, and hereafter, when there's anything up, we will ask to know who won't volunteer." Heroism is a joke among Uncle Sam's men-of-war, typified by a bos'n's mate to the Yankee, who is pleased to repeat orders in phrases like this, roaring in a voice like a siren in a fog: "Now then, a thousand of you heroes turn up here. Come, livelier! It doesn't take a college graduate to lash a ladder!"

August 27, 1898.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

1087

ARMY MAILS.

A correspondent says: "Feeling fully assured that you are interested in our men at the front and in their friends at home, I write to request that you will do all you can to improve mail facilities to and from points occupied by our forces. Let me give you my experience. I have a son, a Lieutenant in the 24th U. S. Regulars, now stationed at Siboney. I have written to him an average of two letters a week since July 1 directing to Santiago via Key West, Fla. Yesterday I received from him a letter dated Aug. 2, and in it he says: 'I have just received yours of July 12. I doubt not mine is only the experience of thousands. There must be an immense number of letters at Key West and Tampa for the soldiers abroad and their friends at home.' Can you not, for the common good, through your valuable paper, call the attention of the Postmaster General to this wretched state of affairs? Suppose letters addressed to Cuba should go via New York would that remedy the evil?"

This is one of many similar complaints. We are unable to offer any explanation of the failure to reach our soldiers in the field with letters, and which has occasioned them and their friends great distress. We believe that communication is once more established. On Tuesday a steamer left New York with mail for Santiago, Cuba, and Ponce, Porto Rico. Another steamer left on Wednesday. It is not necessary to address letters via New York.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

The Examining Board for 2d Lieutenants for the Army began its second session in the Army Building Aug. 22. The Board is composed of Surg. J. D. Hall, of Fort Wadsworth; Surg. C. B. Wilcox, of Fort Schuyler; Maj. J. R. Myrick, 5th Art.; Capt. A. W. Hodges, 5th Art.; Capt. J. P. Wissel, 7th Art., and 2d Lieut. Chas. A. Paine, 13th Inf., West Point. The following candidates were examined:

ALFRED ALOE, 2d Lieut., Missouri Volunteers.
J. MOSELEY CAMPBELL, 71st New York Volunteers.
FRED W. COLEMAN, Jr., Washington, D. C.
E. HUGH COOKE, son of Henry D. Cooke, Washington, D. C.
M. LALOR CRIMMINS, 6th New York Volunteers.
WARREN DEAN, 1st Illinois Cavalry.
HUGH A. DRUM, son of Capt. John Drum, of the 10th Infantry, who was killed before Santiago.
THOMAS J. FEELEY, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM DENNISON FORSYTH, 1st Ohio Cavalry.
J. BROWN KEMPER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FITZHUGH LEE, Jr., son of General Lee.
JAMES M. LOVE, Alexandria, Va.
PAUL H. MC COOK, 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
DANA T. MORRILL, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES NELLIS MURPHY, 2d U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

FRANK POWELL.
JONATHAN A. SAXTON, Lansing, Mich.
LOUIS P. SCHINDEL, 31st Michigan Volunteers.
MANION M. WEEKS, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM O. WRIGHT, Jr., 31st Michigan Volunteers.
ALEXANDER M. WETHERILL.
GEORGE B. POND.
NELSON A. JAQUESS.
GEORGE A. CHARTERS.
T. A. BALDWIN, Jr.
JOHN W. KILBRETH, Jr.

LOSSES AT MANILA.

A dispatch from Gen. Merritt gives the names of four privates killed in action at Manila, seven who died from wounds and seventeen from sickness, and fifty-two wounded. The names of men in the regular service are as follows:

14th Infantry—McCann, Robert, Co. C, killed; Howell, Samuel F., Co. D, killed; Lambert, Clinton, Co. C, wounded severely; Snow, Lucius, Co. D, wounded severely; O'Connor, D. J., Co. D, wounded slightly.

23d Infantry—Lauer, Clement F., Co. F, killed; Ballard, Henry W., Co. F, wounded slightly; Newman, Fenlon F., Co. C, wounded severely; Turk, Richard L., Co. C, wounded severely; McCann, Robert E., Co. C, wounded slightly; Morgan, Charles A., Co. C, wounded slightly; Parker, Robert R., Co. C, wounded slightly; Perg, Peter, Co. H, wounded slightly; Booker, Harry, Co. C, wounded slightly.

Died of wounds received in action—Winfield, Charles, Co. H, 3d Art.; McIlrath, John A., Battery H, 3d Art.

Died of sickness—Berding, Waiter, Co. E, 23d Inf.; Robeson, Wm. B., Hospital Corps; Neill, Howard, Hospital Corps; Sergeant, Thos. H., Hospital Corps; Hobbing, Arthur, Co. H, 18th Inf.

The Volunteer regiments that suffered were: 1st California, 4 casualties; 1st Colorado, 4; 13th Minnesota, 20; 1st Nebraska, 11; 2d Oregon, 2; 10th Pennsylvania, 1; 1st Wyoming, 1; Astor Battery, 8. Some names are not classified.

THE NAVY PENSION FUND.

In a case brought before him, Judge Advocate General Lemly, of the Navy, decides that under the provisions of the Revised Statutes a disabled person, who has served in the Navy or Marine Corps as an enlisted man for a period not less than ten years, may apply to the Secretary of the Navy for aid. The Secretary is thereupon authorized to convene a board of not less than three Naval officers to examine into the condition of the applicant and to recommend a suitable amount for his relief, and for a specified time, the statutes fixing a maximum rate thereof. The report of the board is submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and if he approves its recommendation, a certificate thereof is forwarded to the Commissioner of Pensions, which certificate is the warrant of that officer for payment of the allowance specified. No person has a vested right in this surplus. Its distribution is in the nature of a donation to such late enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps having the proper service as are adjudged in need thereof, or to whose comfort the same may contribute, and is wholly under control of the Secretary of the Navy, for the prescribed right to approve carries with it the right to disapprove. "Disabled" in this section is not construed to mean "disqualified for enlistment," as in Section 4756, R. S., and the contention that neither the board nor the Department has any discretion in the premises, is wholly untenable. The board acts in an advisory capacity to the Secretary, who, as a trustee of the Navy pension fund, is charged with its distribution, and, in the exercise of such trust, may extend or withhold its benefits, as in his judgment may seem proper.

The old training ship Essex has a new executive officer in the person of Lieut. John E. Roller, U. S. N.

BOARD OF VISITORS, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors to West Point recommends the passage of an act permitting the appointment of the following number of cadets: Twenty for the President, one for each Senator, one for each Representative or Delegate. There is ample room in the cadet barracks for this increase. The plant is there, in full running order. The average maximum attendance of cadets as now authorized by law is about 80 per cent. The additional number graduating each year from this increase would not be too large to fill up the vacancies yearly occurring in the Army.

The Board finds that it is unable to suggest any improvement in the method of discipline and in this connection says:

"The most able and intelligent administration of the affairs of the Military Academy by the superintendent and staff, the commandant of cadets and his assistants is worthy of the highest commendation. All infractions of the rules are certainly and promptly punished with absolute justice and impartiality. The Board is pleased to observe that a very high degree of respect is entertained by the cadets toward the officers and professors, and also that these gentlemen fully reciprocate this feeling and use all proper effort to impress the cadets with their confidence in them, all of which tends to increase manliness and self-respect on the part of the cadets."

The other recommendations of importance are as follows:

The Board urges upon the War Department a compliance with the recommendations made by the committee on armament and equipment in the changes and additions to the different batteries.

The Board is of the opinion that the cadets should receive instruction in the handling, and have imparted to them a thorough knowledge of modern high power, long range guns. As the batteries are at present constituted it is impossible that such instruction should be given them, and hence they are forced to enter the service upon graduation with little knowledge of the modern high-power gun.

STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

The Secretary of War has favored Mr. Chauncey M. Depew with a statement of what has been accomplished in the way of outfitting the Army for the field, the conduct of the campaign, etc. The Secretary explains that the hardships suffered by so many of the 268,500 men are due to the carelessness of the men themselves. He says: "There is nothing young men in robust health are so prodigal of as their health until it is gone. Men go into camp feeling that they can stand anything and everything, and cannot be made to believe to the contrary until stricken with disease."

Commanding officers are responsible for the care of their men. One regiment in the Chickamauga camp has a Colonel who enforces sanitary rules in his regiment, obliging the men to boil all the water they drink, keeping the camp cleanly, and the result is less than twenty-five sick, and his camp, too, in an unfavorable place as any in the command. Others more favorably situated have ten times that number on the sick list. One of the regiments of the last call, not yet removed from its State, sends bitter complaints of typhoid fever.

The lack of supplies at Santiago is charged to the loss of lighters, bad roads, and heavy rains making such roads as they were impassable for vehicles. We are told that "everything that human ingenuity could devise has been done to succor that Army—not the ingenuity of the Secretary of War, but the result of the combined counsel of those who have had a lifelong experience in the field. That some men have been neglected on transports coming home thereto no doubt—all against positive orders, due, perhaps, to carelessness and negligence, but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare (many of whom were sick) from the camp at Santiago. Many medical officers sent with transports were taken ill on the way home."

The letter concludes with a summary of the business done by the different staff departments; 110,907,235 pounds of rations have been purchased, 82,638 men transported by sea with artillery, equipments and supplies, and by rail 9,700 officers, 233,962 men, and also 40,582 animals, besides thousands of wagons, artillery and other Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, Medical and Signal Service stores; 6,274,483 articles of clothing have been distributed by the Quartermaster's Department, including blankets, 288,730; blouses, 283,762; trousers, 406,423; hats, 334,106; canvas field uniforms, 83,200; shoes, 511,373 pairs; undershirts, 736,965; tents, 179,142. The total weight of food and forage distributed daily to the Army is approximately 800 tons.

ARMY NOTES.

A dispatch from Porto Rico Aug. 12 states that Capt. Biddle, of Co. C, 4th Ohio Vols., is under arrest awaiting court martial for alleged cowardice in a skirmish with the Spaniards a few miles out of Arroyo. Captain Biddle's company while on the skirmish line was attacked unexpectedly by Spanish sharpshooters, and it is said was ordered to retreat by Capt. Biddle, who lost his head completely, and is said to have been found in a culvert.

The troops at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, to the number of some 30,000, passed in review before Major General Breckinridge on Aug. 17, and made a fine showing. Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, and several representatives from foreign countries were among those on the reviewing stand.

The headquarters of the 2d Army Corps, Major General Grinnan, have been transferred from Camp Alger, Dunn Loring, Va., to Middletown, Pa. The 1st Battalion of the 3d Missouri regiment, under Major Kelsey, and details of the 1st Rhode Island and 2d Tennessee regiments, which remained in the old camps near Falls Church when the troops of the 2d Division moved to Manassas, embarked at Dunn Loring Aug. 17 for Middletown. Details of the 3d New York, 150th Indiana, 22d Kansas and 4th Missouri, who remained in the old camp when the 2d Division marched away, were ordered to move to Middletown Aug. 18. Other troops of the 2d Division now at Thorofare Gap will follow as quickly as possible. The new camp will receive the name of Camp George G. Meade.

"Scribner's Magazine" for September will have a number of sketches by war correspondents of actual experiences in the field, including the recollections of Edward Marshall, J. E. Chamberlin and Howard Chandler Christy. Mr. Chamberlin says: "Col. Wood overheard a man swear and called out sternly: 'Stop that swearing. I don't want to hear any cursing to-day.' I heard the men pass the order down the line which stretched

along the lane behind us," says Mr. Chamberlin. "I don't know whether the incredible happened and the men actually did not swear after that, or whether it was wholly chance, but I am perfectly certain that I heard not another oath during that part of the fight which I witnessed."

Col. Charles I. Dick, of the Ohio Volunteers, who returned from Santiago via New Orleans, is said to have told the President that since the fall of Santiago our troops have been more friendly with the Spanish soldiers than with the insurgents. To-day the United States soldiers and Spanish troops meet in the city of Santiago on friendly terms, and display a good fellowship which does not exist among our men and the Cubans. He brought maps and charts from General Shafter's headquarters that show how little aid the Cuban insurgents rendered in the campaign.

Now that the real fighting of the war is, in all probability, at an end, many of the Volunteer staff officers are offering their resignations to the Government. Such resignations, when not detrimental to the service, are accepted.

It seems to be decided that President McKinley will review Major General Shafter's Santiago Army in New York city after the troops shall have had ample time to recuperate.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner, of the Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A., a recent arrival in Washington, D. C., from Porto Rico, is quoted as saying: "The manner in which the Porto Ricans welcomed the Army with bananas, cocoanuts, bouquets, and cigars seems amusing here, but it was evident to us in Porto Rico that the offerings were sincere tributes and not indicative of a fickle temperament among the people. When one realizes the fact that they have been obliged to pay a tax of \$8 on a barrel of flour, making the price \$35, Porto Rican money, or \$17 in United States currency, it is not hard to believe that they are glad to be relieved from Spanish oppression."

A Porto Rico press dispatch alleges that Ponce is flooded with Confederate money brought from Charleston, S. C., and distributed as a curiosity. One Surgeon has been court martialed for uttering it.

Col. Philip H. Ray, with his 3d Regiment of Immunes, has arrived in Cuba, and says a press dispatch, has preferred charges against the men who fitted out the Minnewaska for service as a transport. The vessel was an old cattle tramp steamer and the fit of her previous trip was not cleaned away when Col. Ray's regiment boarded her.

We are glad to note the very liberal terms the War Department has authorized in the matter of furloughs, transportation, subsistence, etc., for sick and wounded soldiers, who desire to visit their homes.

On board the Grand Duchess which arrived at Montauk Point were officers and men of the 71st New York. The field and staff arriving were: Col. Wallace A. Downs, Maj. J. Hollis Wells, Maj. Frank Keck, Regt. Adjt. Alfred H. Abele, Batta. Adjt. Harris B. Fisher, Batta. Adjt. Fred H. Weyman, Surg. Maj. William D. Roe, Asst. Surg. Harry E. Stafford, Q. M. Amos H. Stephens, Chaplain George R. Van de Water.

Commy. Sgt. W. H. Boog, U. S. A., left Charleston, S. C., Aug. 19, for Porto Rico.

Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 6th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., last week from a short visit to friends at Chase's Lake, New York.

Maj. J. M. Bell, 1st U. S. Cav., on sick leave, is quartered at the Larkin House, Watch Hill, R. I.

Two hundred male nurses are wanted for the 7th Army Corps. There is a great deal of fever among the troops in the South, and nurses are hard to get. The War Department permits the service of female nurses in post hospitals, but not in the field. Recruiting offices will probably be opened in several cities to secure the 200 men needed. They are paid \$21.60 a month; the men enlist for three years, but will be discharged when the Volunteer Army is mustered out.

General Wilson was about right when he declared there were not more than 5,000 Spanish Regulars in Porto Rico. Since the armistice their location and number at the close of hostilities is reported as follows: Albonito, 1,800 men, and two 4-inch field cannon; Cayey, 700 men; Caguas, 600; Rio Piedras, 180; Carbole, 320; Areclbo, 320, and two 4-inch field cannon; Aguadilla, 320; Crab Island, 100; Bayamon, 395; San Juan, 1,706, making a total of 5,441, to which may be added approximately 500 of the Guardia Civil, doing duty in their own villages all over the island, and 200 of the Orden Publico, doing similar police duty in San Juan. Many members of the Guardia Civil in or near the territory held by the American troops have joined the Americans.

Major General Merriam reviewed the 2d Brigade of the Philippine Islands expeditionary forces August 11, on the Presidio. The Brigade was under the command of Brigadier General Charles King, and that distinguished officer has every right to feel proud of the men whom he has the honor to command, for the 51st Iowa, 1st Tennessee and 20th Kansas regiments made a showing that has not been surpassed by any Volunteers now in the service. In addition to Generals Merriam and King and their respective staffs, General Marcus P. Miller and staff, Lieutenant Colonel Stacpole, of the 1st New York; 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, Adjutant of the 4th U. S. Cav., and formerly military attache for the Government at the court of Belgium, and many others were in the reviewing party. General Merriam was attended by Troop B, 4th U. S. Cav., under 1st Lieut. Lockwood, in the absence of 1st Lieut. John M. Neall, as an escort. At the conclusion of the review Generals Merriam and Miller complimented General King both on the appearance and the condition of his brigade. The announcement made to the brigade by General King that it would be sent to Manila as soon as the necessary transports could be secured caused the wildest excitement, and the regiments cheered their commanding officer to the echo.

Col. R. E. Thompson, Chief Signal Officer on the staff of Major General Merritt, had the Manila cable in working order in less than twenty-four hours after the signing of the protocol, and on Aug. 20 the following cable despatch was received from Col. Thompson: "Temporary cable repair effected with signal material. Additional men and supplies not required. Everything quiet. Wounded doing well." General Greely, who is in New York, was immediately advised of the efficient work of his corps by a despatch, in which Col. Dunwoody took occasion to say this: "It is with great pleasure that I repeat to you a despatch which gives additional evidence of the successful work of the Signal Corps in this war. Thompson in Manila was ready, fully equipped, and scores another success for your corps."

The 5th U. S. Inf. broke camp at Tampa, Fla., Aug. 20 and proceeded to Port Tampa and boarded the transports Saratoga and Knickerbocker, which sailed the same day for Santiago to do garrison duty.

Some 630 members of the 3d Michigan Volunteers had

a narrow escape from drowning at Santiago on Aug. 20. They had boarded the steam lighter *Laura*, which was to convey them to the Harvard when the *Laura* struck a rock and sank in 10 feet of water. An exciting scramble for the shore took place, but no lives were lost.

Major General Lawton, in command of the Military Department of Santiago, has notified the War Department that the number of troops under his command, including the 5th Inf. and 24th Kansas Vols., will be sufficient. In case it is decided to send him more reinforcements, however, he suggests that it be a squadron of cavalry.

Sergt. Maj. W. H. Anderson, 1st Sergt. J. C. Pendergras, Sergt. Forrester, Sergt. W. H. Gibbes, and Sergt. A. M. Roy, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, left Montauk on Aug. 23 for Augusta, Ga., where they will join the 10th Immune Regiment in camp there. They are to be promoted 1st Lieutenants in the Volunteers, being chosen for bravery displayed in Cuba. The 10th Immune Regiment has lacked Lieutenants, owing to the inability of appointees to pass the examination. With these additions the officers will be complete.

The transport *Vigilancia* sailed from New York City Aug. 24 for Santiago with the 23d Kansas Volunteers, consisting of 875 immunes, under the command of Col. James Beck.

The transports *Rio Janeiro* and *Pennsylvania* arrived at Manila Aug. 24 with two battalions of South Dakota Volunteer recruits for the Utah Light Artillery, a detachment of the Signal Corps, the 1st Montana Volunteers and 300 recruits for the First California Volunteers.

The following troops are in camp at Montauk Point: Cavalry—3d, 6th and 9th Regulars, 1st Volunteers and detachments of the 2d and 10th. Infantry—6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 22d, 25th and detachments of the 12th, 71st New York Vols., 2d Massachusetts Vols., 34th Michigan Vols.

The Signal Corps of the United States Army, which has rapidly placed the Government at Washington in communication with the officers in the field at all places where the Army has landed, has succeeded in repairing and operating the Manila cable which was cut by Admiral Dewey soon after his great battle on May 1. Lieut. Col. Thompson, in a dispatch to General Greely, notifying him of the repair of the cable, gave the first intimation that telegraphic communication had been re-established. The materials which Col. Thompson used to set the cable right again had been taken to Manila with General Merritt's Army.

General Shafter sent a request to the War Department to be allowed to bring home the captured cannon which his Army had accumulated as a result of the Spanish capitulation of Santiago and vicinity. The Secretary of War in a telegram to General Shafter approved the request, and as soon as the proper vessels can be spared from their other duties the cannon will be shipped North.

A dispatch from Porto Rico, Aug. 23, says: Illness among the American troops is on the increase, and there are now nearly a thousand cases of malaria and dysentery, with a few of typhoid fever. There is absolutely no recuperating property in the climate, and Surgeon General Greenleaf has urgently recommended that the sick be sent North as rapidly as possible.

The Army hospital ship *Relief*, in charge of Maj. G. A. Torney, U. S. A., with nurses, surgeons and supplies, sailed from New York for Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 25.

Life on the transports going to Manila is not all idleness. On the Australia, Gen. Anderson's headquarters ship, there were three schools a day, with sometimes an extra session thrown in. The first was in the morning, when the Oregon Volunteer officers gathered in the main saloon to listen to a lecture on the regulations by one of the staff officers. After lunch the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Battalion began the recitation of regulations and minor tactics to Major Gantebine. The Major has found time enough from his legal duties in Portland to become thoroughly informed in this work, as well as law, and he conducts his school with decision, precision and celerity. Finally, the newcomers of the 2d Battalion took their turn with Major Willis. Lieut. Brazee, Adjutant of this Battalion, acted as recorder, and, carrying out the idea of a school, had a marking system and graded the work of the Sergeants and Corporals.

NAVY NOTES.

General Orders issued by the Treasury Department on Aug. 2, 1898, relative to the Revenue Cutter Service, publishes amendments to paragraphs 61, 371, 373, 638 of the Regulations of 1894, as well as publishing the amended regulations for non-commissioned officers and enlisted men relating to clothing, service marks, etc.

The vessels under the command of Rear Admiral Howell, U. S. N., have been ordered from Key West, Fla., to Hampton Roads, Va. The development of several cases of yellow fever is said to have made the move necessary.

The Navy will soon have quite a number of ships for sale, but it is thought that some of the best and swiftest yachts will be kept for dispatch boats and that the naval vessels which have approved themselves. Measures have been taken to muster out the Naval Militia, an organization which has justified all the care spent upon it. Its members have done effective service and the conditions of life on shipboard under constant supervision have preserved it from the scandals and undisciplined conduct which have marred the short service of military volunteers in so many camps.

The Red Cross Society of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, proposes to raise funds by circulating by means of the endless chain a poem celebrating the trip of Lieut. Victor Blue of the Navy to obtain information as to the location of Cervera's fleet. The purpose is a worthy one, but the method of raising money is not to be commended. No more endless chains, please.

In this period of "big things" the successful trip of the Monterey from San Francisco to Manila has been to some extent lost sight of. As a matter of fact, this event is one of the most important occurrences of the war, for it proves the fact that any ship built for the American Navy can be sent wherever she may be required. To those who have visited this craft, lying barely two feet out of water, it seems a fearsome thing to contemplate crossing the great Pacific ocean in such a ship, but it has been done. The duties of the collier detailed to accompany the Monterey across the Pacific were also of the most strenuous sort, and it speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Brutus that no report of mishap or misadventure has yet been received from that craft. P. A. Engr. Armin Hartrath, U. S. N., was the Chief Engineer of the Brutus, and it is largely to his skill and perseverance in the face of many difficulties that the collier and her consort arrived at Manila on time and without a detention en route.

The auxiliary cruiser *St. Paul* arrived at Philadelphia Aug. 22, where her officers were detached, and preparations began to turn the vessel over to her owners, the International Navigation Company.

The dynamite gunboat *Vesuvius* will come North as soon as the work of floating the Infanta Maria Teresa, Maria Mercedes and such other wrecks as are to be raised, and it is more than probable that she will be placed out of commission, the value of this craft being somewhat problematical.

The rewards to the Merrimac crew are reported to be as follows: George F. Phillips, of the Merrimac, has been transferred to a tug and promoted to the position of chief machinist. Francis Kelly has been placed on board the Manoti, a prize vessel. George Scharrette has been transferred to the Iowa as an acting gunner. Randolph Clausen was made a chief bo'sun's mate on the New York. J. C. Murphy was a bo'sun's mate on the Iowa, and on shore leave. Daniel O. Montague was a bo'sun on the Texas and Osborne Dregnan was a coxswain, has been transferred to the Resolute and made a bo'sun's mate.

The torpedo boat *Farragut* on her third trial trip on Aug. 20, according to a San Francisco dispatch, made a record of 28 knots an hour, without any mishap.

The Navy Department has determined to build a hauling-out station for torpedo boats at Boston to cost \$150,000. This is a device which the three technical bureaus of the Department recommended as most essential for the care of the torpedo craft.

The monitor *Monadnock* arrived at Manila Aug. 16 from San Francisco, after a quiet voyage. The transports *Peru* and *City of Pueblo* arrived on Aug. 21.

Russia, according to a telegram from Washington, has closed a contract with Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, for the construction of two battleships and three protected cruisers. The battleships are to be of 12,000 tons, and are to have a speed of eighteen knots, with all the latest improvements, including copper sheathed bottoms. The protected cruisers are to be 6,500 tons displacement. The contract calls for a speed of twenty-three knots. These vessels will be of the Olympia type, and will be required to maintain the contract speed for a period of twelve hours, as against four hours as usually provided in the contracts for ships for our Navy.

The Spanish prize brig *Amapala* was sold at public auction at Tampa Aug. 20 for \$2,000 and her cargo of supplies for \$69.

The auxiliary cruiser *Yankee*, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, which is manned by New York Naval Militia, was to leave Guantánamo, Cuba, Aug. 22, for New York, where preparations are being made to give them a hearty welcome home. The vessel is expected to arrive on Saturday, Aug. 27.

Comdr. Frank Curtis, U. S. N., who has been on sick leave at Berkeley, Cal., has been ordered to command the *Essex*, which has been preparing for service at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

The work of manufacturing guns for the Navy continues with unabated vigor at the Washington factory, where the force is still employed over hours in turning out the small type of rifle mounts, and numbers of larger guns as well. The new battery for the Chicago is entirely ready as well as that for the Atlanta, which will follow her in commission this autumn.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Commanding officers of all ships engaged in the battles of Manila and Santiago have been requested by Col. Heywood, Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, to present written reports upon the conduct of the Marines during the fights. In reports submitted so far from the Captains of the ships destroying Admiral Cervera's vessels, little was said about the Marine Guard except in one or two instances, and from the Commanders of Admiral Dewey's fleet no official written reports have been received at the Navy Department. The conduct of the Marines in both instances is known to have been highly commendable, and it is proposed that they receive full credit for it by some sort of official recognition from the Secretary of the Navy. Col. Heywood asks that the number of officers and Marines stationed at the guns with the type of ordnance worked by them, be presented, with whatever recommendations the Commanders may deem proper regarding the services rendered by the corps. These reports, especially from Admiral Dewey's ships, will not be received for several weeks, but those supplemental to the first reports coming from Admiral Sampson's vessels will be here very soon. Probably a number of officers in the corps will be recognized for advancement in numbers for brevet title, such as several received from the Navy Department in its recent list of promotions. Col. Heywood believes that there are several officers who handled their men at the guns with such conspicuous gallantry that it is only just and right such services should be noted and some such reward given as was distributed among the line men. Col. Heywood assures us that while the list recommended for promotion may not be large, he is confident it will include almost as many officers as have already been rewarded.

The battalion of marines which arrived this week with a number of the Army sick at Montauk Point will be camped at Portsmouth, N. H., where they will be allowed to recuperate after their experience in Cuba before being assigned to the various naval barracks. Col. Heywood has directed that the entire command be retained in camp for a month during which time the medical men say the men will have recovered their normal condition of health and be ready for routine duties in the Navy Yards. In the distribution that will be made later of officers and men a large number of both will be assigned to the more important stations on this coast, which were depleted of guards for service on board ships and in forming the big battalion that started on the Panther soon after the blockade of Havana began.

Col. Heywood states that there is no probability that the present strength of the corps will be reduced in any way, but will be retained as it is. The camp at Portsmouth will be a model one in all respects and the officers and men are certain to find it an agreeable change after the hardships of Guantánamo. Maj. Denny proceeded to Portsmouth this week to make all necessary arrangements for supplying the men with adequate clothing and rations.

It is anticipated that quite a number of the young marine officers appointed for the war may be retained permanently in the service. Most of these young fellows have shown themselves to be competent and capable and have given entire satisfaction to their superior officers. About twenty-four were commissioned.

The terrible strain, both physical and mental, of the last few months is beginning to show on the officers engaged in the blockade of Santiago, and the invalid list grows with each day's mail.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

On the *Relief*, which arrived in New York Aug. 19, from Porto Rico, were, among others, Lieut. J. C. Byron, 8th U. S. Cav., of Gen. Schwan's staff, wounded in foot; Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d U. S. Art., wounded in chest; Lieut. Chas. Hunter, 1st U. S. Art., wounded in thigh. The following suffering from various kinds of fever: Asst. Surg. Charles A. Robbins, 6th Illinois; Maj. Morris F. Cowley, Surg., 4th Pennsylvania; Capt. Edgar Barnes, 2d Wisconsin; Lieut. Charles Green, 2d Wisconsin; Lieut. Frank Dayton, 6th Illinois; Lieut. Joseph Showalter, 6th Illinois; Lieut. Ralph Sherman, 6th Illinois.

On the *City of Macon* were, among others: Maj. L. M. O'Brien, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Clay, Adjt., 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. L. Durfee, Q. M., 17th Inf.; R. W. Springer, Chaplain, U. S. A.; Capts. D. H. Brush, G. H. Ronch, C. St. John Chubb, W. A. Maun, E. Chynoweth, 1st Lieuts. R. W. Rose, B. F. Hardaway, D. P. Cordray, W. D. Davis, H. R. Ferry, V. K. Hart, 2d Lieuts. A. T. Ovenshine, I. L. Reeves, E. D. Bricker, R. C. Davis, C. F. Humphrey, Jr., A. C. Cranston, all of the 17th Infantry; Maj. R. G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A.

On the *Breakwater* were: Maj. H. H. Humphreys, Capts. M. F. Waltz, H. Haskell and W. O. Clark, 12th Inf.; Capt. Philip Wales and Dr. Kennedy, Med. Dept.; Lieuts. F. S. Winn, W. Uline, F. W. Smith, E. Taylor and G. H. Davis, 12th Inf.; headquarters band, and Cos. H. F. C. E. and G. 12th Infantry, and Capt. L. Lomia, 5th Art. On the *Seneca* was the 4th U. S. Infantry in command of Capt. F. H. E. Epstein. Twenty men were sick, but, like the other transports, the Mariner was free from infectious diseases.

Among those on the *Olivette* which arrived at Old Point, Aug. 19, from Santiago, thence to New York, were those officers of the Regular Army, Capt. R. K. Evans, Lieuts. D. J. Baker, E. E. Benjamin, C. L. Bent, A. H. Brown, H. C. Carbaugh, G. H. Estes, Harry Freeland, J. H. Frier, J. L. Hines, A. E. Kennington, R. B. McClure and L. T. Richardson. Maj. Caspar H. Conrad, 8th U. S. Inf., died at sea Aug. 15, of malarial fever, intermittent dysentery, and Capt. J. C. Bobb, Asst. Surg., 34th Michigan, Aug. 19.

WEST POINT LETTER.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1898.

The post was surprised and greatly interested in the report contained in the daily papers that Lieut. Albert L. Mills was slated for appointment as Superintendent of the Military Academy, this detail being always given heretofore to an officer of higher rank. Lieut. Mills was graduated from the Academy in 1879. He was born in New York and appointed to the Academy from his native State, July 1, 1874. At his graduation, June 13, 1879, he received his commission as Second Lieutenant 1st Cav., was promoted to a First Lieutenant Jan. 23, 1880. He was appointed a Captain of Volunteers at the breaking out of the war and received serious wounds in the battle of San Juan. It is understood that he is at present under treatment in a hospital.

After numerous postponements on account of the weather, the trip of the Corps of Cadets to Peekskill is at length an accomplished fact. On former visits the distance (almost nine miles from Garrisons) was covered on horseback, but this year, for the first time, the trip was made on foot, in heavy marching order, accompanied by the usual impedimenta. Shelter tents were added to the campaign outfit, and the Cadets will spend the night encamped, returning on Tuesday morning shortly after 4:30 Monday. The start was made at 6:30, and the Cadets returned on Tuesday morning shortly before 11 o'clock. The officers accompanying the Corps were Capt. Charles B. Hall, Commissary Department; Assistant Surgeon Douglas Derrall, Medical Department; Lieuts. Adams, Faision, Lindley and Blakely. The Color Line Entertainment will not be given in the usual form this year. Instead, tickets of admission to a Garden Party in Camp Humphreys have been issued by the Cadets to their friends. Wednesday evening, Aug. 23, has been the date selected, but the weather will be, as usual, a prime factor in determining the date. Should that day prove inclement the next clear evening will be chosen. The camp will be illuminated, refreshments will be served in the company streets. An open air concert will be one of the features of the occasion, choruses and a band concert are also on the programme.

Maj. and Mrs. Clarence Barrett, and Mrs. E. E. Hardin, wife of Col. Hardin, now with his regiment at Fernandina, Fla.; Dr. and Mrs. Gunnell, Col. and Mrs. Foster, whose son is a member of the first class; Mrs. and Miss Van Nest, of New York, are among guests at the hotel.

Mrs. and Miss Hope Goodwin, sisters-in-law of Admiral Dewey, have been among recent guests there. Mrs. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav., was at the post for a brief visit.

Miss Davis has returned from visit to Mrs. Howell, wife of Lieut. George P. Howell, Engineers, at Portland, Me. Mrs. Lusk returned to the post last week and the family of Capt. Parker has also returned.

Capt. Edgerton and Lieut. Hunter were among the passengers on the *Relief*, which arrived from Porto Rico on Friday. The health of Lieut. Hunter has not been materially affected by the flesh wound which he received at the hands of a sentry who fired without challenging the officer. The *Relief* will sail again during the present week.

Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., has been a recent visitor at the post. Lieut. McCoy was wounded in the battle of Santiago.

Camp Humphreys will be struck on Saturday morning, Aug. 27. The furlough ball will occur on Aug. 29.

Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Engineers, one of the officers of the new detail has arrived.

Word has been received that the battalion of Engineers is on its way home from Santiago.

No selection of an officer to succeed to the vacancy at Mare Island, caused by the death of Admiral Kirkland, has yet been made by the Navy Department. The friends of Commodore Philip state he has informed the authorities at Washington that he does not desire the detail, but prefers continuing on duty on this coast. He has seen extensive service on the Pacific and does not care to return there, although the Mare Island station is a tempting one to any officer. The disposition that will be made of Commo. Philip is uncertain, but it is expected he will be assigned to some shore station. Capt. Crownishield, of the Navigation Bureau, says that probably no more important detachments and assignments would be made until the return of Secretary Long from New England late next week.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY.

The Adjutant General's Department has completed a list of all the officers in the United States Army, who from any cause were killed, dropped, or resigned between March 14 and Aug. 19, 1898.

The following is the list as prepared:

RESIGNED.

Dean, Alexander T., 1st Lieut., 4th Cav., April 30, 1898.
MacLay, Alfred B., 2d Lieut., 5th Inf., Aug. 19, 1898.
Rauchfuss, George, 1st Lieut., Asst. Surg., April 2, 1898.

DROPPED.

Drips, Joseph, 2d Lieut., 8th Inf., April 17, 1898.

DIED.

Augustin, Joseph N., Jr., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba.
Barrett, Gregory, Capt., 10th Inf., died Aug. 7, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba.

Benchley, Edmund N., 2d Lieut., 6th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba.
Benteen, Frederick W. (may return).

Barnard, John J., 2d Lieut., 6th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba.
Candee, George W., Col., Pay Dept., died June 10, 1898, at Chicago, Ill.

Capron, Allyn K., 2d Lieut., 7th Cav., killed June 24, 1898, La Quasina, Cuba.

Carpenter, Wm. L., Capt., 10th Inf., died Aug. 10, 1898, at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Churchman, Clark, 2d Lieut., 12th Inf., died July 2, 1898, near Santiago, Cuba, of wounds received at San Juan, July 1, 1898.

Conrad, Casper H., Maj., 8th Inf., died at sea, Aug. 15, 1898.

Crofton, Robt. E. A., Col., retired, died June 21, 1898, at Washington, D. C.

Dickinson, Walter M., 1st Lieut., 17th Inf., died July 2, 1898, of wounds received at El Caney, Cuba.

Dodge, Charles, Capt., 24th Inf., died July 30, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba.

Drum, John, Capt., 10th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Durham, Cass, Capt., retired, died April 3, 1898, at St. Paul, Minn.

Elliot, Wm. G., 1st Lieut., 12th Inf., died Aug. 11, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba.

Fornance, James, Capt., 13th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Forse, Albert G., Maj., 1st Cav., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Gillman, Benj. H., Capt., 13th Inf., died July 26, 1898, at Governors Island, N. Y.

Gilbreath, Erasmus C., Maj., 4th Inf., died Aug. 22, 1898, in Porto Rico.

Gurney, John A., 2d Lieut., 24th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Halloran, James, Capt., 12th Inf., died April 12, 1898, at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Hamilton, James M., Lieut. Col., 9th Cav., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Hill, Rowland G., Capt., 20th Inf., died May 2, 1898, at Mobile, Ala.

Hubert, Edgar, Capt., 8th Inf., died Aug. 4, 1898, at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Kemp, Ulysses G., 1st Lieut., 7th Cav., died July 16, 1898, at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Kerr, Robert D., 2d Lieut., Engineers, died at sea, July, 1898.

Ketchum, Hiram H., Maj., retired, died Aug. 12, 1898, at Avon-by-the-Sea.

King, Wm. R., Lieut. Col., Engineers, died May 18, 1898, at Rock Island, Ill.

Koop, Carl, 1st Lieut., 10th, died Aug. 6, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba.

Lane, Wm. H., Maj., retired, died June 28, 1898, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lazelle, Jacob H. G., 2d Lieut., 18th Inf., died at sea, July 1898.

Lewis, Louis H., 2d Lieut., 9th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

McCorkle, Harry L., 2d Lieut., 25th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at El Caney, near Santiago, Cuba.

McElderry, Henry, Maj., Surg., died April 17, 1898, at Hot Springs, Ark.

MacMurray, Junius W., Maj., 5th Art., died May 14, 1898, at New York City.

Mason, Edwin C., Col., retired, died April 30, 1898, at St. Paul, Minn.

Maynadier, Wm. M., Maj., retired, died June 10, 1898, at Ashland, Wis.

Michie, Dennis M., 2d Lieut., 17th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Morrison, Theophilus W., Capt., 16th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Neary, Wm. C., 1st Lieut., 4th Inf., died July 9, 1898, at sea, of wounds received at El Caney, near Santiago, Cuba.

Nixon, John B., Capt., retired, died July 4, 1898, at Belle Meade, N. J.

Noble, Henry B., Capt., retired, died April 3, 1898, at Dresden, Germany.

Osborne, Wm. H., 1st Lieut., 1st Cav., died Aug. 23, 1898, at Montauk Point, N. Y.

Poland, John S., Col., 17th Inf., died Aug. 8, 1898, at Asheville, N. C.

Rowell, Charles W., Capt., 22d Inf., killed July 10, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba.

Sater, Wm. A., 1st Lieut., 13th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba.

Stephenson, Wm., 1st Lieut., retired, died April 22, 1898, at Port Huron, Mich.

Shaw, Richard G., Capt., retired, died April 30, 1898, at Providence, R. I.

Shipp, Wm. E., 1st Lieut., 10th Cav., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Smith, Wm. H., 1st Lieut., 10th Cav., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Turman, Reuben S., 2d Lieut., 6th Inf., died July 4, 1898, near Santiago, of wounds received July 1, 1898.

Turnbull, John G., Maj., retired, died May 8, 1898, at Washington, D. C.

Wansboro, Thomas A., 2d Lieut., 7th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at El Caney, near Santiago, Cuba.

Wetherill, Alexander M., Capt., 6th Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, near Santiago, Cuba.

Wikoff, Charles A., Col., 22d Inf., killed July 1, 1898, at San Juan, Santiago, Cuba.

Wood, Wm. G., 2d Lieut., 12th Inf., died Aug. 12, 1898, at Santiago.

Battery A, 3d Art., is preparing for service in Alaska, and will report at Fort St. Michaels. Thus are we stretching our chain of outposts from the Pole to the Equator.

The misery suffered by some of our sick and wounded men in hospital owing to the lack of proper food, is now ascribed to the failure of the Surgeon General's office to distribute an order from the A. G. O. authorizing medical officers to expend from the appropriation subsistence of the Army at the rate of 60 cents per day for each man undergoing treatment to secure him proper food.

The Seneca, which sails for Porto Rico from the foot of Wall street, New York, on Monday, Aug. 29, will carry no cargo, and will have room for anything friends of Regular or Volunteer soldiers may wish to send to them. There will be room also for passengers bearing proper credentials from the War Department.

The camp of the 2d New York Volunteers near Troy, N. Y., has been named "Camp Hardin," in honor of Col. E. E. Hardin (Captain, 7th U. S. Infantry), who commands the regiment.

Maj. Solomon F. Thorn, U. S. V., is announced as Chief Commissary, Dept. California, G. O. D., Cal., Aug. 14.

THE MUSTER OUT.

Orders were issued by the War Department on Aug. 24, mustering out the following commands: 1st Maine, 1st Vermont, 52d Iowa, 6th Pennsylvania, 5th Maryland, Battery Ohio Light Infantry; 2d New York, 1st Illinois, 2d Nebraska, 157th Indiana; Batteries A and B, Georgia Light Artillery; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ohio Light Artillery; 28th Indiana Light Battery and Troops A, and C, of New York, the Philadelphia City Troop, Sheridan Troop, and the Governor's troop, from Pennsylvania, all of these cavalry organizations being now in Porto Rico.

In addition there will be mustered out three Louisiana Volunteer Light Batteries, two Rhode Island Volunteer Light Batteries, two Iowa Volunteer Light Batteries, one Wisconsin Volunteer Light Battery, two troops Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, three troops Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, two troops New York Volunteer Cavalry, Light Battery A, Missouri Light Artillery, 27th Light Battery, Indiana Artillery; Light Batteries A, B, and C, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery; 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; 6th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry; 2d Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

It is the intention of the Secretary of War to discharge from service all the Volunteer cavalry and artillery and all the Volunteer regiments of infantry which saw service in Cuba. Preparatory to mustering out the Adjutant General has ordered the 1st New York to their armory and the 2d Massachusetts to Springfield, Mass. These regiments are at present at Camp Wikoff,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Of all promotions granted in this war, only one has struck the service dumb with surprise, but no other phrase can express the feeling with which the news that a First Lieutenant has been appointed to the important post of Superintendent of the Military Academy was received. West Point has one school for the training of military Cadets. It is military before everything else, but none the less is its Superintendent the Master of a great school with all that the position implies of liking for professorial work and competence for the sympathetic and yet strict administration of several hundred boys' affairs. Lieutenant Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav., and Captain and A. A. G. of Volunteers, has been appointed by the President, and we welcome him with pleasure to a seat which has been honored by Thayer and his successors. Thayer was a Captain, as were also Henry Brewerton, Robert E. Lee and John G. Barnard when they commanded the Academy, but no Superintendent has held lesser rank. Six were Majors, four Lieutenant Colonels, five Colonels, one, Oliver O. Howard, a Brigadier General, and one, John M. Schofield, a Major General, and much to his regret, not that Gen. Schofield regretted being a Major General, but he did think that he had too much rank for his position. Perhaps Lieut. Mills has too little rank, but otherwise the choice is an excellent one. The new Superintendent has had experience at the Academy and he returns to it with a brilliant record for gallant service in the field as General Young's Chief of Staff. He was severely wounded during the battle at San Juan, having been shot in the head and losing an eye. It is said the President had an interview with Captain Mills a few days ago, and, hearing from his own lips the story of the work of the troops at Santiago, and remembering the glowing account which General Young had previously given him of the conduct of this brave officer, offered him the Superintendency of the Military Academy. Although not of high rank Captain Mills is nearly forty-five years old, having been born May 7, 1854, and graduated from the Academy in 1879. In the official report of operations before Santiago his conduct was described as follows: "He participated with distinguished gallantry and conspicuous ability in all engagements preceding the final surrender of Santiago, having with superhuman effort personally superintended the formation and continuance of the advance of this dismounted cavalry brigade upon the strongly intrenched position of the enemy at La Guasima according to the prearranged plan of Gen. Young."

The Navy will adopt a new and improved breech screw or plug on all the guns having a caliber of from three to eight inch. This screw is the invention of a Swede named "Welin." Its improvement lies in the fact that it can be three-quarters threaded, whereas the old breech screw could only be threaded one-half, and can hence be made shorter than the plug now in use. On July 18, 1898, Vickers Sons & Maxim, a corporation, gave to the United States by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, a license to use and manufacture, but only for the use of the Navy Department, and in connection with quick-firing and breech loading guns of 3 to 8-inch caliber inclusive, for the forces under its control, the "Welin screw or breech plug." For this privilege of manufacture the United States paid a consideration of \$200,000, \$180,000 to be paid on signing the license and \$5,000 on delivery of each of four sets of drawings. In the same purchase was included the right to manufacture certain breech mechanism, bearings, charge supports, recoil springs, breech blocks, firing apparatus, and firing and extracting mechanism controlled by the corporation of Vickers Sons & Maxim.

An examination will be held at the Washington Navy Yard next week for the appointment of a civil engineer to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement under operations of the age law of Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, and as a result of the examination several more appointments may be made if the Secretary decides it is advisable to increase the corps. At least 150 applications have been filed with the Bureau of Yards and Docks, under whose jurisdiction the civil engineers of the Navy come. It is expected that not more, however, than five will appear for examination, and from this number Capt. Endicott thinks no difficulty will be found in selecting desirable material for officers. While the law does not limit the number of civil engineers except as it may be construed that there shall be only one for every Navy Yard and Navy station, it has been questioned whether, in view of the fact that there are now civil engineers commissioned for all such stations, additional ones can be appointed, but the point will probably not be seriously raised and the corps may be increased by four more. The large amount of work now under the Bureau is the construction of five immense new dry docks, the repairs authorized and facilities at Navy Yards for increasing their efficiency, as well as the establishment of a coaling station at Pago-Pago, and the prospect of a large coaling station at Hawaii, will require more civil engineers than the Navy has had heretofore. Capt. Endicott will recommend that several be appointed and no doubt the Secretary will approve what he finds necessary.

THE TORPEDO BOAT BIDS.

Bids were opened Aug. 23 at the Navy Department for building twelve torpedo boats and sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, authorized by Congress on May 4 last. No bids will be considered which propose to guarantee a speed of less than 28 knots for destroyers and less than 26 knots for boats. The cost of each destroyer is to be not more than \$295,000, and of each boat not more than \$170,000. While the words "about 400 tons displacement" and "about 150 tons displacement" are intended to allow some latitude, bids upon vessels of less displacement than the figures indicated were not to be considered, nor bids for torpedo-boat destroyers of more than 435 tons trial displacement, nor for torpedo boats of more than 150 tons trial displacement.

Twenty-two bids were opened. The highest price for one destroyer of 29.5 knots was \$292,000 and the lowest for one of 28 knots \$282,500. The lowest price for one 29-knot destroyer was \$284,000. For torpedo boats \$161,000 was bid for one of 29.5 knots and \$160,000 each for four and the highest price was \$168,000 for one of 28 knots or \$161,000 each for four. The lowest prices offered were by William R. Trig, of Richmond, Va., ranging for a boat of 150 tons, 28 knots, from \$160,000 for one to \$119,750 each for four. He also bid down to \$233,000 for each of five destroyers, but did not give size or price.

Comy. Gen. Eagan is perfecting his plans for furnishing the suffering Cubans with food. One supply ship, the Comal, has been loaded with over 3,000,000 rations, which will be sent to Havana to supply the people in the vicinity of that city. Very little information has yet reached the military authorities of this country in regard to the conditions now prevalent among the Cubans. But from what was known of their condition before the outbreak of hostilities, it is firmly believed by the authorities that thousands are destitute, and, going upon this supposition, the War Department intends to take every means to relieve the suffering. Although the plans for the distribution of the food have not as yet been matured, one fact is assured, it will not be intrusted to local chiefs and municipalities, but will be under the direct supervision of officers of the United States Army.

The board of medical officers, consisting of Majs. Redd, Vaughn, and Shakespeare, appointed to investigate the typhoid fever in Army camps, began its labors Aug. 20 at Camp Alger, and from there goes to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga; Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.; Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., and the camps at Huntsville, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Fernandina, Fla. The board may occupy a month in its investigations.

Among those of the Astor Battery reported killed in the recent engagements near Manila are Sergts. Holmes and Cremins. Holmes was a veteran of the British Army. Cremins was another veteran soldier, formerly a member of Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery, and, with Sgt. Holmes, was brought by Capt. March to the Astor Battery.

The President has called upon Major General Merritt, commanding the Department of the Pacific at Manila, for his recommendations regarding the operations which resulted in the surrender of the capital city of the Philippine Islands. It is understood that President McKinley will promote the officers who rendered conspicuously meritorious service in the land fights on the island of Luzon, just as was done in the case of the officers who fought so gallantly before Santiago.

The transport Yale, Capt. Wise, arrived at Montauk, N. Y., Aug. 24, carrying 1,069 men of the 13th and 20th Infantry from Santiago. One hundred and seventy-eight men were sick and one death, James Copeland, Co. G, 20th Inf., occurred on the voyage. The Mohawk also arrived the same day, with 199 men, of whom 130 were sick, and one man, O. J. Eddy, Co. E, died on the voyage. One hundred men of the regiment were left in Cuba. They are convalescents and suspected cases of yellow fever.

The various stories of friction between Major General Miles and the Adjutant General, or Secretary of War, one or both, are simply an illustration of a condition of things which has always prevailed in our military establishment, and will continue to prevail until it is reorganized on a proper basis. Nature in her wise expenditure of economies provides a head for every sentient organization, to the end that its activities may be united to a common end. For our Army no head is provided; or rather it has three heads—the Secretary of War, the Adjutant General, and the ranking officer of the Army. The strong willed and imperious Stanton made himself the head until the country, tired of his rules and its consequences, insisted that Grant should be given supreme command, with rank superior to that of all others. The result was unity of action and brilliant and final success. The Adjutant General's office was clay in the hands of the overbearing Stanton, but we have now an Adjutant General of a different mould, vigorous, intelligent, tireless in industry and fertile in resources, he has virtually made himself the Commander-in-Chief, thus supplying the missing link between the President and the Army. It was not to be expected that the Major General Commanding would submit patiently to be set aside or deprived in a measure of his prerogative of command, as he was when he was met in Cuba with the dispatch we published last week virtually depriving him of authority over a subordinate. Let him consult General Schofield; let him unveil the shades of Sherman, Sheridan and Scott, and he will find that his experience is by no means a new one. Whether, as is reported, he has made public his grievance or whether he maintains a dignified silence, the result is the same, and cannot be altered by any crimination or recrimination. It is not worth while to inquire the details of the alleged quarrel. There has been no quarrel. Each man has sought to fill a vacant place and it is natural that there should be some crowding, but it calls for no hard words. What we want is a Lieutenant General or General who shall command the Army.

Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam will proceed to Honolulu with 1st Lieut. John B. Bennett, A. D. C. Maj. Edw. Tillo will resume the duties of Dept. A. G., 1st Lieut. W. S. Graves, A. D. C., is appointed Special Commissioner to Honolulu, S. O. D., Cal. Aug. 20.

1st Lieut. John McA. Palmer is assigned to duty at Fort Logan, Cal., and 2d Lieut. Wallace B. Scales to Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo., S. O. D., Colo. Aug. 18.

Advices from Manila state that Admiral Dewey has ordered an inquiry as to why the monitor Monadnock did not reach Manila until Aug. 16. She started from San Francisco on June 23. Capt. Wildes is president and Lieut. Scott recorder of the court, which convened Aug. 23 on board the cruiser Baltimore.

LIVELY DEMAND FOR SWORDS.

The extent of the war demand for military equipments is illustrated by the great increase in the business of the Ames Sword Company, of Chicopee, Mass., and the consequent enlargement of their plant and working force. These shops have been running night and day, recalling the times when they had 1,000 employees working twenty-four hours a day. So far the company has furnished the Navy Department with 20,000 Navy bayonet scabbards and thongs, and they are now at work upon an order for 10,000. They are at work upon an order from the Government to supply the Ordnance Department with 50,000 blued-steel bayonet scabbards to be fitted to the Springfield rifle, and these are being turned out at the rate of 1,300 per day.

The orders from private manufacturers are also large, including one order for 17,000 bayonet scabbards and thongs. In addition to the Army and Navy work the company is crowded by orders for presentation swords. They have just completed one for Capt. N. M. Dyer, of the cruiser Baltimore, and have been asked to furnish estimates and drawings for the one to be presented to Commo. Schley by the State of Maryland. The cost of the sword to be given to Capt. Dyer will be \$500. All work on the sword is to be done by hand by skilful workmen and in the most artistic manner. The sword and belt will be furnished with a beautiful mahogany case, suitable for carrying same, and lined with velvet and satin. The gift will be held for presentation upon the occasion of Capt. Dyer's first visit to Baltimore.

BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY.

The Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., has been asked to bid on the forgings for the engine and shafting of a torpedo boat to be built in Japan for the Imperial Japanese Navy. The line of shafts, including the thrust and crank shafts, are to be hollow. It may be remarked that the Bethlehem Iron Company is the only concern in this country that has been asked to bid on this work.

The steam yacht Orienta, which is owned by Mr. Edward R. Ladd, of New York, broke her main shaft the morning of the naval review in New York Harbor. An order for a new shaft has been placed with the Bethlehem Iron Company, and through their quick delivery of the new shaft, it is hoped the yacht will be placed in commission again at an early date. The forgings for the engine for the Boston Elevated Railway Co. will be made by the same company. It is interesting to note that the shaft for this engine is to be 27 feet 10 inches long and 37 inches in diameter. It will be hollow forged, having a hole 17½ inches in diameter. The shaft when completed, together with cranks and fly-wheel hub, will weigh upwards of 150,000 pounds. This will be assembled at the works of the Bethlehem Iron Co. and transported in its entirety by rail to Boston.

The Lewiston "Evening Journal," having noticed that a committee from Kansas is getting ready to "wait on" Col. Theodore Roosevelt and a battalion of the Rough Riders to induce them to "appear" at the Kansas Fair, suggests that "we are soon to have a State Fair in Lewiston, and we want to holler through the megaphone that we have room for Teddy and his boys here at our own big pumpkin show next September. If Mr. Roosevelt declines to come over to Maine and do some Santiago rough riding around our grandstand and sheep pens his chances for being President are slim, because, as we wish to announce distinctly, 'As goes Maine, so goes the Union.'"

Some of our soldiers in Cuba were deprived of kits that they had struggled to get up from the landing places to the front by Cubans, who during the battles picked up articles our men had laid down for greater freedom in fighting. A correspondent says: "During the battle I saw Cubans coming back in fifteens and twenties with full cartridge belts—not a shot expended—and full sacks of soldiers' belongings on their backs, which they were hurrying with to their own encampment. These ruffians were so busy looting that they refused point blank even to help the wounded." When the troops under General Young went into action they left behind them three days' rations and these were all looted by the Cubans. They had been kept waiting for over an hour for a promised reinforcement of 800 Cubans, who had apparently stopped to eat up the provisions, for they did not put in an appearance until after the battle was over.

A dispatch from Washington Aug. 15 says: "A contract was signed to-day with Vicker's Sons and the Maxim Company of Great Britain, whereby the Navy Department purchases the exclusive right to use in this country certain important ordnance inventions adapted to the lighter guns of the service. The cash price paid was \$200,000, and secures the plans and specifications for certain proprietary ordnance rights, including the screw and breech mechanism known as the Wellin Block, that can be applied to all guns from 3 to 6-inch inclusive. This mechanism does not increase the rapidity of fire of these guns, but is said to considerably improve the facility with which they can be manipulated. This is the first important ordnance invention yet purchased from abroad for the Navy, and may be followed by others which the Ordnance Bureau is said to be considering."

Messrs. Tiffany & Company, the well-known jewelers, of New York, will make the sword ordered by Congress for presentation to Adm. Dewey, their design having been chosen by the committee. The design is less ornate than some of the others, and its marked characteristic is its simple and solid elegance. The hilt of the sword, as originally submitted, showed an eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid but highly chased gold handle. The blade is "darnesened," and on one side of the blade bears the inscription: "The gift of the Nation to Rear Adm. George Dewey, U. S. N., in memory of the victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898." The scabbard is of dark blue damascened metal, with tracery of gold. One of the marked features of the original design was at the end of the scabbard, where in miniature a crown, presumably the Spanish crown, was being run through by this Dewey sword. We are glad to say that the committee rejected this and substituted two dolphins for the pierced crown.

The "Review of Reviews" for August discusses the important part which Hawaii has played in this war, saying: "Having failed to acquire the Sandwich Islands, we have been under necessity of using them in violation of international law, because they are indispensable to us in the naval and military operations we have been obliged to carry on in the Pacific Ocean. Not to have had them would have been disastrous."

The "Review" points out that if President Dole had declared neutrality, we should have been forced to an armed occupation of the islands, which might have produced armed intervention by the Continental powers, entirely within the scope of international law, and emboldened by that success "the European powers would have found excuse enough for landing marines at Manila and protesting against Dewey's policy in the harbor." Two of the articles are by gentlemen who were formerly connected with the "Journal." Winston Churchill writes a careful account of the battle with Cervera's fleet, and the siege and capture of Santigo is by John A. Church, who says: "Strange as it may seem, this is the first campaign ever fought by the Regular Army of the United States with Volunteers assisting. In all our other wars the Volunteers have formed the principal strength of the Army, in which the Regulars played a subordinate part numerically, however distinguished in conduct."

Both articles are profusely illustrated, many of the pictures being of great interest. Another article on war subjects is "Our Eastern Squadron and its Commodore," by Park Benjamin, who says the success of a movement upon Spain "will depend chiefly upon the commander of the Eastern Squadron, and for that office Commo. John Crittenden Watson has been selected. No man in the Navy has ever been intrusted with more difficult and more delicate task; no one in it has ever been confronted with similar problems or ever been called upon to take action which will not only make precedents for all time, but which is fraught with the most important bearing upon the history of the country and the future peace of the world. And no man wearing the uniform of the United States is better suited to meet these great responsibilities than he whom his own sailors have affectionately called 'Able Seaman Johnny.'" The "Review" is throughout a very interesting magazine.

It is related that in one of our Volunteer regiments the officers were very enthusiastic in imparting "theoretical instruction" to the "non-coms" and the latter were very eager to trip their schoolmasters. Once they caught the Major when he asked which was the proper way to salute the Colonel on post. The First Sergeant said if he were on Post No. 1 and saw his Colonel approaching he would turn out the guard. Right. If it

were after dark he would challenge. Right again. Up bobs another Sergeant. "Sometimes," he says, "the order is not to challenge until after 10 o'clock. What would you do if the Colonel came between retreat and 10 o'clock?" This was to the Major, and he hadn't thought of that contingency. "As you were directed," he replied after a moment. The Sergeant sat down with a puzzled grin on his face, and a Corporal jumped up and finished the trick. "Who would direct us?" he asked, "and what would the directions be?" The Major got red in the face and the discreet Adjutant consulted his record. "We will settle that to-morrow," said the Major, "and go on now with the lesson," and all in the world the sentry does do in such a case is to salute and call the Corporal of the guard. It appears that in the Army, as in other professions, little points are overlooked sometimes.

There is nothing like military discipline. A New Haven recruit suddenly reappeared at his home. His mother asked him what he was doing away from his company, and he told her in a hesitating way that he had become tired of camp life and wanted to get home. Mrs. Maroney's husband was a soldier in the Civil War and she understands Army regulations, so she soon smoked a deserter and after an argument with a clothes pole for pointer, the soldier surrendered. Then his mother led him to the police station, called Capt. Beach by telephone and informed him that she had captured a deserter. A guard was sent and Pvt. Maroney was taken back.

A London dispatch of Aug. 16 says: "The gunmaking firm of Kynochs, of Birmingham, has received an order from the U. S. Government for 10,000,000 military cartridges."

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BORN.

KENDALL.—At Portland, Ore., Aug. 14, 1898, to the wife of Capt. H. F. Kendall, 8th Cav., a daughter.

SMITH.—At Passaic, N. J., Aug. 21, 1898, to the wife of Lieut. Hamilton Allen Smith, 3d Inf., U. S. A., a son.

DIED.

CASEY.—At New Marlboro Mass., Aug. 22, 1898, Florida G. Casey, widow of Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A.

CONRAD.—At sea, August 15, 1898, on board the transport Olivette, en route from Cuba, Maj. Casper H. Conrad, 8th U. S. Inf., of malarial fever and intermittent dysentery.

GUTHRIE.—At Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1898, Esther Bayard, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. J. R. Guthrie, U. S. A., aged 23 years.

JUDSON.—At Camp Wikoff, Montauk, L. I., Aug. 17, 1898, of typhoid fever, Alfred M. Judson, Jr., Sergt., Troop E, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. (Rough Riders), in the 24th year of his age.

QUIGLEY.—At Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1898, of typhoid fever contracted at Camp Alger, Va., Capt. John A. Quigley, 3d New York Vol. Inf.

SAGE.—At Lebanon, O., Aug. 20, 1898, Mrs. Sage, wife of Judge G. R. Sage, daughter of the late Hon. Tom Corwin of Ohio, and mother of the wife of Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf.

SMITH.—At sea, Aug. 17, 1898, en route from Porto Rico to New York, on the hospital ship Relief, Maj. Lawrence S. Smith, Surg. 1st Pa. Vols.

WOOD.—At Yokohama, Japan, July 18, 1898, Horace Elmer Wood, son of Lieut. Albert Norton Wood, U. S. A., grandson of the late Comdr. Horace Elmer, U. S. N., and great-grandson of the late Dr. John Wiley, Surg. 6th N. J. Vols.

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WANTED.—AN EXCHANGE FROM ARTILLERY TO CAVALRY by a Second Lieutenant of Artillery whose commission dates July 9, 1898. Address Y., care Army and Navy Journal, N. Y. City.

RETIRED OFFICER, GRADUATE OF WEST POINT AND OF U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL, desires position as Military Instructor at some school or college. Can instruct in other departments. Has had nine years' experience. Address "GRADUATE," care of Army and Navy Journal, New York City.

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YOUNG MAN DESIROUS OF OBTAINING AN APPOINTMENT from civil life, as second lieutenant in the Army, wishes services of tutor to cram for the examination. Address "IGNORANCE," care of Army and Navy Journal.

VAGARIES OF A VOLUNTEER NEGRO REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Having noticed in the "Army and Navy Journal" a reference to the vagaries of discipline in a certain regiment, I thought it might be interesting to describe some of the performances of a certain negro regiment reported to me by an officer on duty near them.

The officers and soldiers are all negroes, and from all accounts the officers have but little, if any, more knowledge of military matters than the enlisted men. Some features are grotesque and the whole organization a burlesque.

The Drum Major is about seven feet high, and arrays himself in a citizen's Prince Albert coat, blue trousers, an old-time fall over to the front, McClellan forage cap with a long white ostrich feather tied on top. He carries a huge club for a baton, and as he proudly marches down the front of the regiment followed by a drum

corps of one drum and two bugles is the admiration of the colored ladies in that vicinity.

The Colonel at dress parade caps the climax. As the last note of retreat sounds he raises a .32 caliber pistol in the air and bangs away. This is supposed to be the evening gun. Sentinels on post have a unique call; Corporal of the Guard, "water," whereupon the Corporal carries a dipper of water to the thirsty Sentinel. This call is of common occurrence.

Martial ardor is stimulated by speech-making of frequent occurrence. As an example of the forensic efforts, one black Captain mounted on a box addressed his admirers as follows: "You ask me to make a speech. I never made a speech in my life. I am a warrior. I will lead you to Cuba. We will be the first there," etc., etc. (The command has not yet left its mustering camp, and probably never will.)

One Lieutenant described his state as "perfect happiness." He dwelt on the fact that he got plenty to eat and wear, and four dollars and a half a day, did not have to get up in the morning until he felt like it, and had "sixty buck niggers to work for him." The Quartermaster of the regiment on reporting for duty did not know whether he was to be an officer or an enlisted man. The Colonel had a clerk and told him to just sign the official papers. The clerk did so, and it is needless to say the papers are coming back.

Could this hippodrome be transferred for exhibition as a show to some of our large cities, the public would believe these soldiers (?) had been put up to enacting a farce. It costs the taxpayers more than \$1,000 a day for this regiment, without having a chance to enjoy the fun.

RISING TO THE HEIGHT OF THE OCCASION.

According to the Cincinnati "Enquirer" Lieut. A. L. Norton, U. S. N., was originally rejected as a candidate for the Naval Academy because he was half an inch below the standard of height. Being granted six months in which to grow he returned home and took all kinds of gymnastic exercise, but stretch himself to his utmost, he still lacked a quarter of an inch. When it came time for him to report he took two of his trusted friends with him, telling them that he needed their assistance.

On the morning of the day for the final examination Norton was up bright and early, and, awakening his

chums, presented one with a piece of pasteboard and the other with a good-sized plank. Placing the pasteboard on his head, he commanded one to hold him and the other to whack him over the head with the plank.

The blow was not hard enough to suit him and he gave the command again, "Harder!"

Still he was not satisfied, and he gave another command, "Once more, boys, and let her be a good one!"

Whack! came down the plank on young Norton's head and he settled back into his chum's arms unconscious. The boy worked over him for awhile, and as soon as he regained consciousness his first act was to feel of the top of his head, when a glad smile spread over his face, for he had a well-developed case of "swell head," which increased his stature fully half an inch, and he passed the scrutiny of the examiners without any trouble.

THE WAR BALLOON.

Gen. Kent, in his report, gives the only officially acknowledged case of valuable aid received from the balloon in battle, but it is certain that this was not the only result of its use. On the last day of June it was sent up four times, carrying members of Gen. Shafter's staff, officers of the Engineer Corps, and the Cuban General Castillo. From it were seen the Spanish lines with their batteries and intrenchments in grass and underbrush. The Spanish fleet was also seen in the harbor. During the advance of July 1, the balloon, propelled by a strong rope 1,000 feet in length and held by eighteen men, was being carried all over the field, and the movements of troops was directed from it until it was finally shot to pieces at about 12 o'clock. A telegraph wire connected the basket of the balloon with the ground, and observations were transmitted in that manner to the officers below. Finally a point that is known as Hell's

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Crossing was reached by the balloon men, and a scathing fire was poured into the inflating bag. Three shells from a sharpnel battery tore great holes in it, and showers of bullets made it resemble a large sieve. Its elevation when destroyed was 350 feet. It is remarkable that the three men in the basket escaped with but one slight injury. They were Col. Drew, Chief of Engineers on Gen. Shafter's staff; Maj. J. E. Maxfield, of the Signal Corps, and Sergt. Thomas C. Boone, detached from Co. K, of the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers as telegrapher. Three of the men holding the rope on the ground were wounded. The balloon was finally landed in the middle of a stream waist deep just as the 1st and 10th Cavalry were charging a Spanish entrenchment in a field of wild corn on the west side of the stream, which, for the terrible slaughter there, is known as Hell's Crossing. It is a question whether the balloon was worth what it cost. It was taken very near the fighting line and served to mark our position to the enemy. An officer says: "The balloon parades up and down our firing line, the line thus being exactly marked out for the Spaniards. A shot, fortunately for our soldiers, finally punctures the balloon, and she comes down. The daring aeronaut climbs out of the car uninjured and has some valuable information, but at what a cost?"

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THE MINES AT GUANTANAMO.

For what reason on earth, says the "Sun" correspondent, the Spaniards sowed fifty mines in the long Guantanomo Bay, at \$500 a mine, does not yet appear. The tiny towns on the bay do not seem to be worth defending. Fifteen of them had been moored in the large lower bay, and while the guerrillas were making spasmodic raids on the marine camp, the Marblehead picked the mines up. It is worth passing notice that she picked up two of them with her propeller. Two lines of mines were left and these were taken up by "sweeping" the bottom. The sweep was a chain 125 feet long, swung between two boats and these were lashed to launches of the Marblehead and Newark. When a mine was caught it was pulled to the surface, the wire that holds down the warhead was broken and the head extracted. Then the wire

rope by which the mine was anchored was sawn in two, the mine was towed ashore and finally all were gathered on the Marblehead. Thirteen were dragged up on the first day, July 26. Every one was covered with from one-half to two inches thickness of barnacles, crabs, oysters, coral, all kinds of small shell fish imaginable. Some of the mines, on account of this thick crust, could not, as one of the jackies said, "have been set off in God's world or with a 13-inch shell." One of the mines had no detonator. Another had the detonator hanging over the side and tied to it by a bit of rope. There was a good deal of sense in the statement by the young officer in charge as the eighth mine was cast adrift. He said: "After this I wouldn't have any hesitation in taking battleships into a mined tropical harbor, if I knew that the mines had been down for at least two months." A mine of this kind is a balloon-shaped iron cask, perhaps four feet long and less than three feet in diameter at its bulging top. It contains 120 pounds of

wet gunpowder, to be exploded by the detonator, which fits into a cavity in the top of the mine. This detonator is made up of the two parts, one containing dry gunpowder and the other the detonator, which contains firing pins. Hinged at the bulge of the barrel are six curved arms with hammer heads, held away by springs. A blow upon one of these depresses the arms and strikes the firing pin.

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